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THE TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 3 1982

Price twenty pence

UK trade plunges into deficit

A large drop in exports contributed to a significant fall in Britain's balance of trade last month, as a surplus of £335m in December turned into a deficit of £132m. But a record surplus of £480m in January ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m — only half December's total.

Strike threat to National bets

Betting shop staff of Coral Racing, which normally handles more than £2.5m in bets on the Grand National, have been told to hold a one-day strike today by the Transport and General Workers' Union after the breakdown of pay talks.

Lambeth bans police poster

The police have been refused permission to display crime prevention posters in buildings owned by Lambeth Borough Council, which is controlled by Labour. The council leader said the posters were too vague to use so near the Brixton riots anniversary.

CEGB chairman to lose job

The Government will not renew Mr Glyn England's contract as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board when it expires on May 8. He accused successive governments yesterday of pushing up electricity prices and causing greater inefficiency in the industry.

Call for more playgroups

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented and called instead for more playgroups.

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Detective jailed for 20 years

Det Sergeant Charles McCormick, aged 45, a Special Branch officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was cleared at Belfast Crown Court of murdering a policeman but jailed for 20 years for armed robbery.

Judge rejects court politics

Mr Justice McNeill of the Divisional Court, giving his reasons for rejecting a Conservative challenge to the Greater London Council's budget, criticised attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

Up for the Cup

Two second division sides attempt to upstage first division opponents today in the semi-finals of the FA Cup. Leicester City face the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, and Queens Park Rangers play West Bromwich Albion.

Leader, page 7.
Letters: On church unity, from the Bishop of Norwich, and Canon C. Berwick; Media freedom, from Mr R. F. Farmer.
Leading articles: Falklands; fugitive offenders in Ireland; National Arts Day.
Features: page 6.
Roger Hollis: patriot or liar of the century? Geoffrey Smith on who makes a deputy leader. In the country, by Susan Hill.
Obituary, page 8.
Mr Charles Michie; Mr Thomas Cadell; Mr Leonard Childs.

Saturday Review
We regret that the Saturday Review has been truncated this week due to production difficulties.

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Carrington expels Argentine envoys

British fleet ready for Falklands

By David Cross

Invasion's flag flies in Port Stanley

In a pooled and censored dispatch from Port Stanley, Simon Winchester of *The Sunday Times* reported late on Friday that the Argentinian flag was flying over Government House on Port Stanley.

"I understand the British Governor will be flying to Buenos Aires tonight."

"The action began at 0600 (local time) and quite a few Argentinian troops were involved. None of the British or any of the Royal Marines has been injured although three Argentinians were hurt during the invasion. There have been a lot of troops in the streets although there is a curfew and it is very peaceful here. Some people have been brought into town but there are still some residents free in the outlying areas."

Later the American administration deployed the use of force by the Argentinian authorities and appealed to them to withdraw their forces out.

In London, Mrs Thatcher and ministers cancelled many of their engagements to stay close to their desks where they could monitor the development situation. Mrs Thatcher cancelled a meeting with Dr Richard von Weizsacker, the Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin who is visiting Britain, and chaired an emergency meeting of the cabinet.

Members of Parliament were told that there will be a special session of the House of Commons today to discuss the crisis. It will be the first time that the House has met on a Saturday since the Suez crisis 26 years ago.

The crisis has also led to the cancellation of a crucial EEC meeting in Brussels which was called to resolve the long-running dispute between Britain and its Community partners over the size of its contribution to the budget. Lord Carrington told his colleagues in the Commons that he would be unable to attend.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council

interrupted a scheduled debate on Nicaragua for a further debate on the dispute. In an appeal issued late on Thursday night, the Security Council had called on both Argentina and Britain to refrain from the use of force and urged the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute.

Sir Anthony Parsons, who had asked the United Nations to intervene when it became clear that Argentina was planning an invasion, said that Britain would take heed of the appeal but the Argentine representative would give no such commitment.

A few hours later the Argentine media began reporting that Argentine land, sea and air forces had launched an invasion of the islands shortly before dawn yesterday.

Newspapers and news agencies said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentinian commandos. According to these reports, the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later yesterday morning, however, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Carrington's deputy at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons that he had been in touch with the British Governor in the Falklands half an hour earlier and that the Governor had not been able to confirm the reports of the invasion.

Other statements by senior Government officials to members of Parliament and the press throughout the day repeated the same message. It was not until 6pm that Lord Carrington and Mr Nott went before the world's press to announce that the invasion had indeed taken place.

Britain's claim in the Falklands dates from 1832-33 when two British warships visited the islands and expelled the remnants of an Argentine garrison. Britain has ruled the islands without interruption ever since.

Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, the two Argentine footballers who play for Tottenham Hotspur, are expected to turn out as normal today against Leicester City in the FA Cup semi-final at Villa Park, Birmingham. Ardiles is due to go home on Sunday to join Argentine colleagues in their World Cup build-up.

How Falklands were invaded, page 3
Leading article, page 7

First weekend sitting since the Suez crisis

Commons angry over invasion

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a political and military crisis without parallel since the Suez operation of 1956, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will today face a hostile House of Commons, with many MPs knowing why British interests in the Falkland Islands have not been protected.

The emergency sitting of the Commons will be the first on a Saturday since November 2, 1956, was arranged immediately after news of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands had been confirmed.

Earlier, in the Commons, Mr John Silkin, the Labour party's chief defence spokesman, and other MPs had demanded that the House should sit today if the invasion was confirmed.

The Government is in deep trouble with its own backbenchers, as well as all the Opposition parties. There is a sense of humiliation among Conservative MPs that Government which came to power with a commitment to strengthen the nation's defence policy could not prevent the invasion of one of its few remaining overseas territories. There is also a sense of anger over what is regarded as a tardy response to a threat which became apparent more than six weeks ago, and feeling of great irritation that the Commons was not informed of the invasion before it rose at 3 pm yesterday, even though reports that it had taken place had been circulating long before then.

There are expected to be calls from the Opposition in the Commons today for the resignation of Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence. Rumours circulating in Whitehall that he had offered his resignation at yesterday morning's emergency session of the Cabinet were described at last night's press conference as "ridiculous and quite untrue" by Mr Nott.



Lord Carrington leaving No 10 yesterday.

Mr Silkin said that the Opposition would be considering tabling a vote of censure next week against the Government over the failure of its defence and foreign policy.

Last night's announcement followed a day of continuous ministerial meetings. Mrs Thatcher returned to Downing Street late Thursday night from Windsor Castle where she had been the guest of the Queen, after the Government received evidence that Argentine naval forces were preparing an assault on the Falklands.

During the night Ministers were told of the emergency Cabinet meeting planned for yesterday morning. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by the Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Leach, and the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beetham.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Nott, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, made a statement in the Commons which received broad support from all parts of the Government. He said that the Government was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain British rights under international law.



Flag day: Crowds in Buenos Aires celebrating Argentina's occupation of the Falkland islands.

Junta proclaims 'recovery of Malvinas'

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, April 2

Argentine forces have occupied the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, the ruling military junta announced in a communiqué. General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, said that General Benjamin Menéndez had been appointed Governor of the islands.

The communiqué said that, in a joint military operation, the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands have been recovered. Argentine sovereignty over sea and air space in the area had been "assured", the communiqué said.

The Junta called for a "collective effort" and the "help of God" to "convert into reality the legitimate rights of a people which had been prudently and patiently postponed for almost 150 years."

Argentina awoke to radio jingles proclaiming that the islands now belonged to Argentina. Newspapers were

printed with blue and white stripes — the national colours — across the front pages.

At 11 am today, the Armed Forces announced that the first stage of Operation Malvinas had been completed, with the landing of marines and Hercules C130 aircraft, flying in army personnel. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and British marines stationed on the islands have surrendered to the Argentine landing forces, according to navy sources.

The operation began at midnight, with commandos and Navy frogmen seizing port installations in Port Stanley and other strategic points. As the commandos headed for the airport, the transport ship, Cabo San Antonio, carrying 700 men and several armoured vehicles, entered Port Stanley.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister,

said Argentina's next step would be to inform the United Nations of the operation. "It is not an invasion, but the recovery of territory which is ours", Señor Costa Méndez said.

At 9.45 am, the Government issued a statement guaranteeing the security of Britons and British interests in Argentina and the South Atlantic Islands. The Government would employ the "full weight of the law" in the event of any "action or offence taken against British nationals, symbols or beliefs, in accordance with the Argentine constitution", the statement said.

At 10 am, another Government communiqué stated that "a long series of fruitless negotiations to obtain what Argentina has always considered to be its patrimony has ended".

As around 2,000 flag-waving, cheering people gathered outside Government House in

the Plaza de Mayo, the Government announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri had ordered the release of all people still being held as a result of an anti-Government demonstration on Tuesday.

Politicians and trade unions unanimously acclaimed the recovery of the islands for Argentina. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) postponed a decision on a national strike that it was to call as a protest against police suppression of the anti-Government demonstration.

Señor Carlos Contín, the Radical Party leader, said his party would back "any measure" taken to recover the islands. But he warned that "the ideal thing would be to avoid a confrontation with Great Britain. But let there be no doubt," Contín said, "that we are going to back the Government beyond any discrepancies that we may have over the measures taken."

High Court refuses inquest on nurse

By Frances Gibb

A three-year fight by Mr Ronald Smith to obtain an inquest into the death of his daughter at an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia ended in defeat at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes rejected an application by Mr Smith, who believes his daughter was murdered, against the decision of Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, not to hold an inquest and refused to order that one be held.

They ruled that coroners have no power to hold inquests where the death has occurred overseas. Where such inquests have been held, largely for the benefit of the deceased's relatives, they were held without jurisdiction, the judges said.

The decision ends, for the time being at least, a legal battle which began when the body of Miss Helen Smith, a nurse aged 23, was found outside a block of flats occupied by staff of the hospital where she worked in Jiddah on May 20, 1979.

Mr Smith, a former policeman of Guiseley, near Leeds, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since then it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of event

given by the Foreign Office and Saudi authorities that his daughter and a Dutch tug captain accidentally fell to their deaths during sexual horseplay on the balcony of the top-floor flat.

After hearing the verdict of the court, which he did not attend, Mr Smith said yesterday: "I am not beaten yet. I can promise the matter will not end here. I am determined to make sure the facts of this case emerge one day."

Mr Gill, whose decision last August not to hold an inquest on the ground that Miss Smith's death was outside the jurisdiction of an English court, said yesterday: "I have been purely concerned with my legal position and the court has shown the decision I took to be the right one."

Dr John Burton, secretary of the Coroners' Society, who was with Mr Gill in court, said the decision clarified the law.

But the ruling will cause concern among some coroners. They will not be able to help relatives as they sometimes did, to obtain documents needed for the burial of a body which is returned from abroad without any documents.

Rebel smokers force BR into tactical retreat

By David Hewson

British Rail has abandoned its attempt to make train buffers smokeless zones, except for the gentle passengers of Western Region who appear to have taken the restriction to their hearts.

The ban was introduced on Western Region six months ago and British Rail thought it was so successful that it extended it to Southern Region last Monday and was planning to introduce it elsewhere later.

Four days after the rule was introduced to the London commuting public, British Rail found itself inundated with complaints and faced with a widespread refusal to comply with the ban has, accordingly, decided to give-in, although the rule will stay on Western Region.

"The reason it went wrong was that we introduced it primarily on short-distance commuter trains where the buffer is basically used as a pub," British Rail said yesterday.

"People had a drink and wanted a smoke as well. There were some people who congratulated us on our stand, but there was also a considerable public outcry so we have reversed it."

Instead, a modified version of the ban will be tried, with smoking forbidden at the buffet counter but allowed elsewhere in the carriage.

In the Commons, an early-day amendment criticising the ban attracted the signatures of 22 MPs. Mr David Simpson, director of the anti-smoking group Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said yesterday, however, that opinion polls had indicated much support for more restrictions on smoking, even among smokers.

Transport and restaurants were areas of particular concern. "I am very sad that British Rail did not feel in a strong enough position to continue the experiment," he said.

Largest oil platform in North Sea accident

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil company engineers were struggling to avert financial disaster in the North Sea yesterday after the complex operation to install the 610 foot high 4,000 ton Magnus oil production platform on the seabed went wrong.

Several 7 foot diameter hollow steel piles fell off the production platform as it was being manoeuvred into an upright position on the seabed 125 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands. The operation was suspended leaving the platform, the single largest structure ever built in Britain, floating precariously at an angle of 20 degrees from vertical.

Between 25 and 30 feet above the seabed, British Petroleum, the project operator, said its engineers were trying to recover the piles, each one weighing 350 tonnes, from the seabed with the help of cranes.

If that failed it would have new piles made. "We see no risk to the Magnus structure," a company spokesman said.

The mishap is extremely serious: Magnus is the most northerly oil field yet developed in the North Sea, and winds of up to 80mph and 80 foot waves are not uncommon.

Peter needed our home, he'd burnt down his own

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Peter's was arson. But others are so desperate they even attempt suicide.

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Address:

The Children's Society

No pardon for the mutineers of Salerno

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The mutiny was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly.

The mutiny at Salerno was a significant event in the history of the British Army. It was a result of a combination of factors, including poor leadership, lack of communication, and the harsh conditions of the campaign.

The British Army has since taken steps to prevent such incidents from occurring. This includes improving training, communication, and leadership. The mutiny at Salerno remains a cautionary tale for the military.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Left blamed for school subversion

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Education and Science, accused Labour-controlled local authorities last night of undermining freedom and standards in schools by political interference. (Our Education Correspondent writes.)

At a meeting of Conservatives in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, Dr Boyson said that some Labour councils were threatening school discipline by prohibiting corporal punishment. At least one Labour authority had announced that it would not support the enforcement of school uniform.

"This one weapon of school order, supported overwhelmingly by the parents, is being undermined. The sense of school identity is similarly destroyed by undermining school uniform," he said.

Treatment drive by pharmacists

The National Pharmaceutical Association, a trade association representing the interests of retail pharmacists, has started a campaign to increase the opportunities for chemists to treat common ailments by making a larger range of medicines available without prescription, and by ensuring that medicines are sold only from a pharmacy.

Mr Lewis Priest, chairman of the association, said that the community was entitled to the knowledge and skills of pharmacists. He said that the association was working to ensure that medicines were sold only from a pharmacy.

Father and son jailed for raids

A father and son who carried out "terrifying" bank robberies were jailed for 11 years each by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Kingston, aged 45, a builder, of Gower Road, Willesden, and Stephen Kingston, aged 25, a plumber, of Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, used fake guns to hold up cashiers at eight banks in north-west London.

How Falklands were invaded

From Simon Winchester, in a pooled dispatch from Port Stanley

The invasion crisis began at 4.30 pm on Friday, 2 April, when Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor, made a series of telephone calls to the heads of the various Falkland Government departments: the police, the hospitals, the Treasury, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Commanders of the three military forces.

The radio station played the Pomp and Circumstances march immediately after the Governor's speech, which was listened to by virtually all the islanders, who have been fascinated by the crisis. The music later deteriorated into a selection from Rolf Harris.

Endurance, 700 miles to the south-east, in South Georgia, the centre of the crisis, was ordered to stay put. "She couldn't get here on time," the Governor said; he predicted an invasion any time after 3 am on Friday.

The invasion force could arrive off Cape Pembroke (the easternmost point of the Falklands) at 3 am, the Governor said. The obvious landing point for any troops would be in the penguin colony of York Bay, 6.5 miles from Port Stanley town centre. Marines were rushed to the area.

One of the measures considered, but abandoned after consultations both here and with London, was the rounding up of all Argentine nationals on the Falklands. At least 30 are known to be here, and according to our contract to build a petrol station and three working for the Argentine Air Force airline that flies between the mainland and the islands.

The Governor, 7,000 sea miles from London, was finally left with orders from the British Government to "make any dispositions accordingly," he explained. This meant that the "illegal" entry into this colony would be treated as a "fait accompli."

Within moments of this announcement, armed Marines began deploying at sensitive locations, including Government House, the post office, radio transmitting station and the airport road. The airfield was closed, with vehicles "checked" across the town's racetrack, to enable his to reconnoitre the island at first light.

The 30-bed hospital was being made ready to receive casualties. The usual three doctors were joined by a volunteer. Lorries and fuel supplies were also made ready for use in an emergency. Members of the defence force were seen assembling at the drill hall in Stanley at 5 pm in full battle dress. They were being trained in the use of self-loading rifles and light machine guns by a young officer. They never expected to see action, one islander said watching the drill.



Top brass: President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina chairing a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, shortly after the occupation of the Falkland Islands had been reported.

Crucial EEC budget meeting cancelled

By Our Foreign Staff

The crisis in the Falkland Islands had forced the cancellation of a crucial meeting in Luxembourg today when the problem of Britain's contribution to the European budget was to have been tackled once more.

It was called off yesterday because Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, could not have been present as he has to remain in London to decide tactics. Belgium, which is the present president of the Council of Ministers, cancelled the meeting after a call to each of the member capitals showed there was little enthusiasm for attending such a difficult meeting.

Lord Carrington tried to persuade Belgium that the meeting was too important to call off, and that he would be well represented at the meeting, but by then it was too late to stop the cancellation. Even before it was called off, however, there were strong signs that the meeting could achieve nothing.

The North Atlantic Council has met in special session in Brussels at the request of the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to hear a report from him about the Falkland Islands. Members of the council expressed deep concern at the dispute between a member of the alliance and a state with which all have friendly relations and reiterated the call made to the parties by the President of the Security Council to refrain from the use or threat of force and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

British diplomats in Brussels point out that Nato cannot act outside the boundaries laid down by the North Atlantic Treaty which in the case of the Atlantic is the Tropic of Cancer. However, in view of the worldwide attention how focused on the events in the area, they felt that they had to inform their allies in the framework of political consultation within the alliance.

Did not the Secretary of State contribute to that invasion some extent by his talk of scrapping HMS Endurance and a large proportion of our surface fleet? It seems to me that the impression that Britain may be willing - as she will not be - to abdicate her responsibility in the area?

Mr Atkins: I certainly hope so. The President of the Security Council has already called on Britain and Argentina to refrain from the use of force. If force is used, I am sure the Security Council will maintain that position.

Third division takes on Britain

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It is ironic that Argentina's armed forces were formed to resist a British invasion during the Napoleonic Wars, and they regard their victories as we might Trafalgar and Waterloo.

Argentinians have not fought anyone except each other for more than a hundred years now, so in theory they might be thought a little rusty. In practice, however, they have long had contingency plans for capturing the Falkland Islands - which they call the Islas Malvinas - and are thought to have been waiting for an opportunity such as this.

In size, equipment and significance, the armed forces come second only to Brazil in South America, and in view of the disparity of opinion between the two countries, are proportionately bigger. The International Institute for Strategic Studies credits them with a total of 185,000, rather more than half Britain's regular military manpower.

The Army is the largest of the three services with 130,000 men, divided into two parts, one looking after the coastal region and one the hinterland. Equipment is international: American armoured troop carriers, French tanks, Russian anti-aircraft missiles, and a flight of Anglo-French Puma helicopters.

The Navy is the second largest of the armed forces, which in itself is unusual. (Even in maritime Britain, the RAF is bigger than the Royal Navy.) The Institute's 1981-1982 edition of *The Military Balance* gives the naval manpower strength as 36,000, about half the size of the Royal Navy.

But 10,000 of the 36,000 are Marines, which is even more unusual. Britain has had the significant in the context of the Falklands. A further 3,000 are in the naval arm. The first has four main bases, at Buenos Aires, Puerto Belgrano, Mar del Plata and Ushuaia, and 18 major warships, including two corvettes and a number of patrol craft. Ten more vessels are on order.

Although again more are on order, there are only four submarines, all of them conventionally powered. The Argentine Navy also boasts a United States cruiser, dating from before the Second World War, three modern French frigates and nine destroyers, which again vary from two up-to-date British type-42s to a clutch of elderly 1940s ships.

The Air Force has a strength of 19,500 and 223 combat aircraft, including Skyhawks, Jaguars, ground attack machines and a squadron of Mirage interceptors. Ironically, it has a bomber squadron equipped with nine venerable British Canberras.

Argentina's armed forces are on paper much more powerful than Britain's, but in terms of football they belong to the second or perhaps third division, not the Isthmian League and pose problems which for British forces far from home and any friendly port, could prove insoluble.

Countdown to crisis

Bellicose gestures over 150 years

By David Cross

During the 150-year dispute over the Falkland Islands and its dependencies, Argentina has threatened more than once to take the British colony by force. But until this week the bellicose statements from Buenos Aires have never been translated into much more than anti-British demonstrations and the occasional flamboyant gesture.

The most potentially serious incident in recent years was undoubtedly the attempt by an Argentine destroyer to stop the Shackleton, an unarmed British research ship loaded with explosives, from sailing to the Falkland Islands. After shadowing the Shackleton for six hours in the south Atlantic on February 5, 1976, the Argentine destroyer, the *Almirante Storni*, fired shots across her bows. It then threatened to fire into the Shackleton's hull if it failed to leave.

The Shackleton continued on its course to Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, after explaining to the captain of the destroyer that it was carrying explosives for geoscientific research. The British Government protested strenuously to the Argentine authorities about the attack, which Buenos Aires claimed had taken place in Argentine waters, and tempers were allowed to cool.

Other incidents during the past 20 years include the following: August 8, 1964: An Argentine aircraft landed on Stanley racecourse and planted an Argentine flag on the turn. The pilot, who was alone, handed a letter to the sole bystander present before taking off. Four days later, Argentine nationalists attacked the British Embassy in Buenos Aires smashing windows and causing serious damage. These incidents coincided with United Nations talks on the sovereignty of the islands.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine scientists on the Falkland Islands. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully. February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently. February 1982: More Argentine saboteurs following another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

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Ballot call on Labour leadership

By David Ross

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Student cleared of death charges

Mr Caesar Ring, aged 27, a student pilot from the Sudan, who stabbed Mr. Matthew Lok, aged 24, a fellow countryman and student, during a fight in a field near Oxford airport, was acquitted of charges of murder and manslaughter at Oxford Crown Court yesterday.

The court was told that the fight was the culmination of arguments between the two men. Mr Ring said he had acted in self-defence after Mr Lok had challenged him to a fight and threatened to kill him.

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Argentina's other claims

By David Hewson

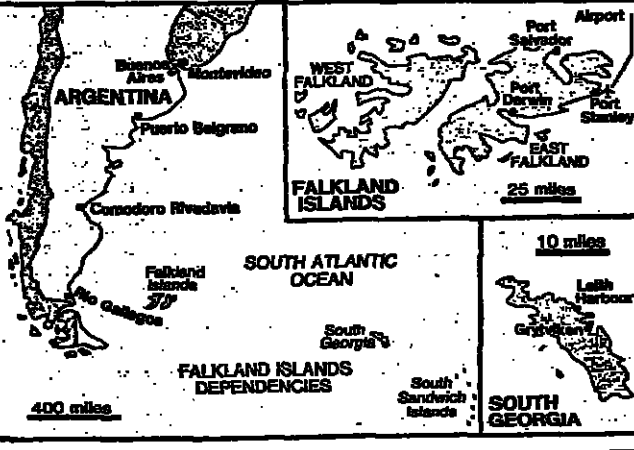
Though Argentina's claims on British territory extended beyond the Falklands to most of Britain's Antarctic sector and the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, the conflict between the two countries is not expected to be resolved by other disputed territories.

Both Argentina and Britain are signatories to the Antarctic Treaty, which was first established in 1959, under which all territorial claims "are frozen in the interests of international cooperation for scientific purposes."

At the moment, Britain and Argentina each maintain seven stations in the Antarctic, all of them in the disputed sector. The British station on the Weddell Sea, past the Antarctic peninsula, is the Bellingshausen.

Sea. Argentina was host to the last session of the 14-member nations of the Antarctic Treaty in Buenos Aires last year, and appears to have accepted the moratorium on territorial claims which the treaty demands.

The Falklands were excluded from the treaty when it was first negotiated, partly because of the opposition by Argentina to British claims to the islands. Britain's claims to parts of the Antarctic go back as far as 1841 and were consolidated in 1902 and 1917.



PARLIAMENT April 2 1982

Necessary military and diplomatic moves are being made

FALKLANDS

If the Falkland Islands situation warms it, the Commons would meet tomorrow - (Saturday) - at 11 am or Sunday, Mr Francis Patten, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr John Silkin, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence, said that at a moment when the Commons might be expected to meet as it has done in the past, the Opposition would be as cooperative as possible.

Mr Patten gave an understated answer to a question from Mr John Silkin, Secretary of State for Defence, would attend. He confirmed that the Government was still in touch with the Governor of the Falkland Islands.

Did not the Secretary of State contribute to that invasion some extent by his talk of scrapping HMS Endurance and a large proportion of our surface fleet? It seems to me that the impression that Britain may be willing - as she will not be - to abdicate her responsibility in the area?

Mr Atkins: I certainly hope so. The President of the Security Council has already called on Britain and Argentina to refrain from the use of force. If force is used, I am sure the Security Council will maintain that position.

Mr Atkins: I do not think the Government or anyone else can take any action better than the best of its ability. That is what we shall do.

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QE2 Transatlantic Air/Sea deal

Sea air one way. Free air the other.

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Deposed mayor urges Europe to shun Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jericho, April 2

The message to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, which Mr Karim Khalef, the deposed Arab mayor of Ramallah, had expected to pass on this morning through a senior Foreign Office official, was transmitted instead by means of a 60-minute interview with *The Times*.

"I planned to thank the British and the rest of the Europeans on behalf of the Palestinian people for their stand this week condemning Israeli purchases in the occupied territories", Mr Khalef said. "I was also going to urge the Europeans to resist American pressure and influence over the Palestinian question."

"The Europeans should take unilateral action and announce their recognition, not just their support, for an independent Palestinian state inside the territories occupied in 1967. They should start dealing with Israel as an occupier, not as a friend," he said.

Leaning on the stick he has used since he was maimed in a car bomb attack two years ago, Mr Khalef gestulated with his free hand and said: "I would have made clear that if the Israelis thought that just three mayors backed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), they are wrong. I estimate that 99.5 per cent of our people are PLO supporters. We have only one leadership."

Mr Khalef passed over a letter on British Government newspaper delivered to him last night by Mr Barry Seddons, the British Consul, who called at his home in Jericho. Mr Khalef has been under town arrest here since the day after his dismissal from office. He was banished from Ramallah. The Israelis say they do not want him there, he said.

The letter was from Sir John Leahy, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, an experienced diplomat who was yesterday barred on personal instructions from Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, from meeting either Mr Khalef or Mr Bassam Shaka, the deposed mayor of Nablus.

"Dear Mr Mayor", the letter began, demonstrating Britain's rejection of Israel's claim that Mr Khalef and his two Palestinian colleagues have been legally dismissed from the posts to which they were elected in 1976. "As you know, it was Lord Carrington's wish that I should come and see you tomorrow, and I myself have been much looking forward to this and to having a talk with you."

"It makes me all the more sorry, therefore, to have to tell you that I have had to change my plans and that, for reasons beyond my control, I am prevented from coming to see you after all. I regret this very much and wish it could have been otherwise. I hope that the time

Israel denies camps are new settlements

Tel Aviv.—The Israeli army confirmed today that military outposts had been set up this week at the site of King Hussein's unfinished palace in East Jerusalem and at other strategic points in the West Bank and Gaza, (Moshe Brilliant writes).

There was speculation that these outposts represented the start of new settlement ventures to replace the settlements being evacuated in Sinai. The Army said the outposts were there for security reasons and will leave when the present tension subsides.

The speculation had been fed by the fact that the soldiers deployed belonged to Nahal, a group of volunteers who combined military service with pioneering settlement.

Army sources denied the outposts were embryos of new settlements. They said it was not unusual for Nahal soldiers to be taken from settlements to man outposts.

Troops fire on Golan protesters

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, April 2

Four Druze Arabs in the Golan Heights were injured today when Israeli troops used live ammunition to break up demonstrations against last December's annexation of the Syrian territory in the two main towns of Ma'asda and Majdal Shams.

An Israeli military spokesman said that six soldiers had been injured in the stone-throwing protest, which came as many of the 12,500 Arab inhabitants of the volcanic plateau were in their seventh consecutive week of general strikes.

According to the Army, the soldiers were ordered to open fire after the demonstrators refused to obey instructions to disperse. Journalistic access to the four Druze towns on the Golan has been severely limited since the general strike began, prompting strong protests to the Government from Israeli editors.

It was the first time that Israeli soldiers had opened fire on Druze demonstrators since the widespread unrest over the annexation began. Last month, six Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were killed and more than 30 others injured when Israeli troops used live ammunition there as part of the new clampdown against radicals.

The use of bullets rather than less lethal forms of riot control equipment such as water cannon and rubber bullets has come in for considerable international criticism. It has been staunchly defended by senior Israeli army officers as a legitimate form of self defence but no official explanation has been yet given for the non-use of the riot control methods usually favoured before live ammunition is resorted to.

Today's shooting came 36 hours after the dawn deadline for all Golan Druze residents to hand in their old military ID cards and take out new civilian documents

Why Zia is binding tribal wounds with cash

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witnesses to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew.

None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. President Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

The situation and history of Baluchistan give it a vital place in the strategic considerations of the Soviet Union and the West. It is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and is mostly rugged, dry and desolate. Its 134,000 square miles are more than two fifths of the country, but its population is only one eighteenth, 5.3 million of 90 million.

It is significant for Pakistan for three reasons. First, it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second, it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a matter of speculation, especially among domino theorists. Third, Baluch people have never unanimously accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, President Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession, and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots. As a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."

Bhutto first tried political methods with Baluch tribes and nationalist sentiment. In the end he resorted to military force, but underestimated tribal passions and the fighting qualities of warriors whose ferocity was once well known to soldiers of the British Raj.

The Pakistan Army fought tribesmen from 1973 to 1977 and the conflict exacerbated Baluch bitterness. When President Zia took power he stopped the fighting and sought to bind tribal wounds with cash.

He also changed the policy. His aim today is to do with rupees what bullets could never do, pouring money into the once dangerously neglected province. The Government says spending will be £210m next year compared with £40m in 1976.



US visa restored: Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the right-wing leader in El Salvador, who was banned from visiting the United States under the Carter Administration, is to be allowed into the country "in the future", the State Department said.

French Socialists to tread warily

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 2

The second session of Parliament under the Socialist Government opened today in a markedly different atmosphere from the first one last autumn. The setback for the left in the recent cantonal elections casts its long shadow over the deputies.

The solid but rather raw Socialist majority, which six months ago acted as though it could sweep everything before it, has returned to the chamber somewhat shaken, more sober and with fewer illusions about the irresistible march of socialist change.

The opposition on the other hand, elated by its victory at the polls, is more determined than ever to put spokes in the Government's wheels, and to polish its image as the valid alternative to the country needs.

There is no question of a pause or moratorium in the pace and scope of reforms, as M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has repeated indefatigably for the past fortnight, and did this afternoon. There is, on the other hand, a great deal of talk about their *apaisement*, or consolidation.

This means that the Government will tread more carefully, and will take the trouble to explain more clearly and coherently what it is trying to do.

One of the most sobering aspects of the elections from the Socialists' point of view, was the incomprehension and distrust of working people towards the great batch of social decrees, on such matters as early retirement, the 39-hour week and television reform. These were described by M Mauroy as

Golden age for the merchants of Bahrain

From Robert Fisk Manama, Bahrain

There were two black-robed Shia Muslim women sitting on the floor of the narrow shop, laying out their newly-bought gold jewelry on the ground between them.

There were rings, brooches and bracelets, and a heavy, encrusted pendant with an intricately designed Koranic inscription on a plate of solid gold at the base.

The floor was the only place to examine their purchases, for men and women were elbowing each other aside to reach the shop counter, a glass top littered with gold necklaces.

For three weeks it has been like this in Bahrain's gold souk, and the merchants look almost as tired as they are rich; courtesy, it seems, of the Kremlin.

No-one in Bahrain seems quite sure why the price of gold has fallen so dramatically in recent days, bringing hordes of Arab, Indian and Western tourists to the bazaars of the Gulf. One merchant gently vouchsafed the information that with gold down to \$340 an ounce on the island, he was so busy that he was weighing his banknotes rather than counting them.

Traders are not questioning the cause of their good fortune, however, but the most popularly held reason for Bahrain's gold rush is the Soviet Union's decision to sell off huge quantities of gold in the past few weeks, apparently to pay for its military and economic commitments in Afghanistan, Cuba and Poland.

In a single week recently, the Russians are believed to have put 96,000 ounces of gold on the market, bringing the world price crashing down. Bahrain's gold souk—a dusty street not far from the harbour, with the seediness that denotes true affluence—is now reaping the benefits.

There, it is true, other theories put forward for the gold rush in the Gulf: world recession, a slackening in the rate of inflation, stability of interest rates, and—more dramatically—oil price reductions.

Bahrain's own Ministry of Finance prefers to hedge its bets, claiming only (through a departmental Under-Secretary) that gold buying was not connected with any feeling of instability in the area. Only Western investors he insisted, believed that gold would be the only currency "if something happened to the world."

This is not the case in Kuwait, where thousands of small investors were buying up so much gold bullion that the market there began to run out of supplies.

A leading Kuwait economist thought that the growing demand for gold in recent years was attributable to "the collapse of the world economic order and the failure to replace it with a more equitable system, in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the dollar."

Spanish plotters 'invoked King's name falsely'

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, April 2

Lieutenant General Jose Gabeiras, the Spanish Army chief at the time of last year's attempted coup, today told the court martial trying 32 fellow officers that he knew within 20 minutes of the storming of Parliament that all invoking of the King's name was false.

"It was a violent action, and absolutely unconstitutional," the general stated, while giving evidence on oath.

The general played an important role with King Juan Carlos in keeping the bulk of the Spanish Army on the side of the constitution at the time of the coup and helped to restore the image of the Army, which has taken a battering from defence lawyers.

His replies, frequently peppy, helped to counter the campaign at this trial alleging that the King supported the overthrow of democracy. "From 6.40 pm of February 23, 1981, the time of my first telephone conversation with the King, I was sure this was not true," General Gabeiras said.

General Gabeiras treated the two main accused—Lieutenant-General Jaime

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athens.—An April Fool news flash that pollution levels in Athens were lethal and children should be evacuated, has backfired and soured the atmosphere at Athens radio (Mario Modiano writes).

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, the journalist responsible was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer said he was seeking £450,000 damages for the shock suffered by his wife.

Frantic schoolmasters called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance as mothers dashed to the schools to collect their children, while hospitals made inquiries about the possible evacuation of sensitive patients. Other Athenians scurried for protection to the city's parks.

Mediterranean treaty agreed

Geneva.—An important step towards saving the Mediterranean was taken when coastal states and the EEC approved a treaty for establishing specially protected areas around its shores (Alan McGregor writes). This is the fourth treaty concluded since the Mediterranean action plan was launched in 1976. The others are against dumping, emergency oil spills and land-based pollution. The plan is costing about \$20m (£10m) in the first year, and the end of 1983. The administrative headquarters is being moved from Geneva to Athens.

Colombo expels Militant editor

Colombo.—Sri Lanka has decided to ask Mr Ted Grant, political editor of the left-wing *Militant* newspaper and a founder of the Labour Party's Militant Tendency, to leave the country, the Immigration Department said. He is in Sri Lanka as a guest of a Marxist party.

Seabed split

New York.—The United States has called for changes in seabed mining proposals, the United Nations Mr James Moore, head of the US delegation, wants changes in proposals that would require that investors put up at least \$1.5m (£80,000) to get a share of seabed mining.

Top copy

New York.—A copy of the first printing of an American Declaration of Independence, one of only 21 recorded copies, was sold for \$285,000 (£160,000) to a New York dealer at a Christie's auction.

Disappointing haul

Copenhagen.—Three young men here stole more than £5m in the biggest robbery in Danish history from two postal workers. But most of the haul was in cheques which will be almost impossible to cash.

Rome police swoop

Rome.—Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

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حسب ما في الأصل

Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athens.—An April Fool's news flash that politicians in Athens were to be elected and children should be sent to school, has caused the Athens radio (radio 1) to be fumed at the atmosphere of the hoax.

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, but the journalist responsible for the hoax was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer paid a fine of £50,000 for the hoax.

Other Athens radio stations have called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance on how to handle the situation, while hospitals have been informed of the hoax.

Other Athens radio stations have called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance on how to handle the situation, while hospitals have been informed of the hoax.

Mediterranean treaty agreed

Geneva.—An important step towards saving the Mediterranean was taken when the European Economic Community (EEC) agreed a treaty with the Arab League to establish a special zone of peace around the Mediterranean.

The treaty, which was signed in Geneva, provides for a zone of peace around the Mediterranean, which will be a buffer zone between the EEC and the Arab League.

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Colombo expels militant editor

Colombo.—The Sri Lanka Government has expelled a militant editor from the country.

The editor, who was known for his extremist views, was expelled from the country for his role in the publication of a book that was considered to be a threat to the stability of the country.

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Seabed split

The United Nations has agreed to split the seabed into two zones.

The first zone will be for the exclusive use of the coastal states, and the second zone will be for the common use of all states.

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Top copy

The differences between the two versions of the film are not fully appreciated. Where as the original version of the film was a steady stream of sound while the new version is a rolling on the floor, biting the carpet and pulling the dagger out of his back, his colleague on the screen can afford to arrange himself in attitudes, bursting only intermittently into song with lines like "What do you mean?" "Oops" and "Sorry".

The ubiquitous Paula Milne is currently demonstrating how deep the divide can be. With Love Is Old, Love Is New (in the Love Story slot) she is cramming full-blown women's magazine paths into neat little celluloid capsules.

Disappointing haul

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Some people say

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Id Save a Life

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Record Review

Hilary Finch

Sir William's birthday box

Walton conducts: Walton. Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus. EMI SLS 5246 (3 discs).

Walton: Symphony No. 1. Philharmonia/Hatink. EMI ASD 4091.

Schubert: Symphony No. 40. National Chorus. RCA VL 46003.

Verdi: Requiem. NBCSO/Toscanini. RCA VL 46010 (2 discs).

EMI's eightieth birthday present to Sir William Walton is a boxed set of his own choral and orchestral recordings from the Fifties and Sixties, an immensely valuable permanent record. Here are Walter Legge's Philharmonia Orchestra and Choir's Chorus (Belshazzar), the pattering opening figures and the final finale sound and routine by comparison, while the slower tempo of the third movement overtones its cool, poised and smudged its lucidity. To a

listener of the younger generation, the Walton box, which also includes the 1955 definition of the *Faça* Suite, marches and overtures, comes as something of a revelation: of the playing of the old Philharmonia, and indeed, of Legge's Fifties recordings.

Toscanini: the man behind the music is now RCA commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the maestro's death, a smartly designed series of reissues of pre-1954 recordings of which these are only a few. I found his Mozart 40 something of a disappointment. The Schubert Eighth, though, with its moments of chilling isolation, shows that characteristic and quite alarming intensity of purpose and sense of rediscovery that makes his Beethoven 9 one of the most riveting performances, including live ones, I have ever heard.

In the 1952 recording with which, at 85, even Toscanini

admitted he was "almost satisfied", the vibrant inner energy of counterpoint, its shooting rhythms and daring tempi, ignite in a performance which makes one realise how many present-day conductors play safe or really know the work only superficially.

Even the "half-speed mastering" of these reissues cannot quite cope with the impetus of the Robert Shaw Chorus in the Verdi Requiem, a live recording from the 1951 Carnegie Hall performance.

Toscanini moulds the work's fluctuating passions in one virile, highly-charged melodic line, so that, for example, every thing seems at the beginning to lead to di Stefano's thrillingly triumphant "Kyrie" entry, on to the following "Oro" supply of Siepi and resting, at last, in the awe-filled "Hosias" with Fedra Barbieri and Herva Nelli one of the most sensuous moments of this quite exceptional performance.

Paul Griffiths

A nightingale with gravitas

Stravinsky: *Le chant du rossignol*. Erato STU 71428/Conifer.

Stravinsky: *Histoire du soldat*. Soloists, Ensemble Inter-Contemporain/Boulez. Erato STU 71426/Conifer.

Stravinsky: *Pulcinella*. Concerto Soloists, Ensemble Inter-Contemporain/Boulez. Erato STU 71427/Conifer.

Sibelius: *Pohjola's Daughter*, etc. Boston SO/Davis. Philips 9500 893; 7300 893.

Stravinsky's centenary year has already brought us a cornucopia of his own recordings from CBS, and much more is on the way, but I do not expect to enjoy anything more than Boulez's new disc including *Le chant du rossignol*. This has always been one of Boulez's special favourites, proceeding from the *Rite of Spring* but in a manner more brilliant, more exotic, more French, and he performs it splendidly, if with a touch more weight than has been his wont, so that the flashing jewel colours of Stravinsky's Chinesse fantasy are joined by an undertow of Homeric-like seriousness.



Stravinsky: well served

The only other orchestral work of the immediate post-*Rite* years, the set of *Four Studies*, and these are offered on the second side together with the compositions on which they were based: the *Three Pieces for String Quartet* and the *Study for Piano*, the last never before recorded. One thus has a fascinating opportunity to observe Stravinsky at work, not merely orchestrating his music but embellishing the colours that already

seem inherent in the original versions. This illuminating, exciting record also includes the two editions of the *Four Russian Peasant Songs* for women's chorus, the first plain, the second with rippling accompaniments for horn quartet.

The companion *Histoire du soldat* recording has Patrice Chereau as the soldier, which makes the character of the Ring and *Lulu* to their own back by throwing eggs at the loudspeakers. He is, however, more than adequate in the part, as too are the distinguished actor-director Roger Planchon as the narrator and Antoineitez as a suave, subtle devil. But even with this cast, even with the French text the music demands, and even with a pointed, precise account of the music, *Histoire du soldat* is hard to take as a purely aural experience. It is all there, and it cannot really be appreciated as anything less.

This is not true, of course, of Stravinsky's ballets, least of all *Pulcinella*, where the action is between Stravinsky and the eighteenth-century music on which he chooses to operate. Unfortunately,

though, Stravinsky's musical kleptomania is something that has never been able to understand, and his performance is that of someone who sees no point in what he is doing: it becomes drudgery. There are nice soloists, including Anthony Rolfe Johnson, but there is too much wrong here for anyone to be too pleased about what is right.

These three Stravinsky discs mark Boulez's return to the Erato lists, and they can be had together in a shoddily packaged set, STU 71425. My advice, though, would be to seize the orchestral disc and then think about *Histoire du soldat* if you can tolerate hearing a radio play in French.

Colin Davis reminds us of his magnificent Sibelius symphony cycle and adding to it a record of shorter works with the same orchestra, the Boston Symphony. *Pohjola's Daughter*, in particular, is outstanding: luminous, strange and in its big climaxes, being at its vulgar. There is much pleasure to be had too from *En saga* and even from the excessively familiar *Karelia Suite* and *Valse triste*.

The Great Glen runs across northern Scotland like an axeblow struck 350 million years ago between where Fort William and Inverness now stand. The separation of the north-west Highlands was marked by the long lochs of Oich and Ness that were sensibly linked together in the nineteenth century to form the Caledonian canal, a complete by which time a passage around the northern tip of Scotland through the vicious seas of the Pentland Firth.

The stretches of neat navigation linking the open waters of the lochs and the east and west Scottish coasts were designed in 1773 by James Watt, but it was not until 1803 that Thomas Telford began to cut the canal. It took almost 20 years to complete, by which time a dependable steam engine had been devised — through the researches of James Watt — and the need for an escape route diminished.

Fishing boats and small freighters still traverse the Caledonian through its creek, and loch gates but the canal now serves a different commercial purpose. In the days of trading vessels when

puffers fussed their way from loch to loch, the beauty of the surrounding scenery was incidental. It is now the principal attraction promoted by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, and a number of cruiser operators on the canal.

Sailing vessels have largely yielded to flotillas of bright plastic cruisers that nod to one another between the loch gates and potters about the open waters. It is the peace and quiet, the sight of colours reflecting and fracturing on the water that are the main appeals of Telford's canal.

I have cruised the waterways at every time of year in all kinds of craft. It is fine in summer when the waters of Loch Oich are warm enough to plunge into, but out of season the canal is little appreciated. On a winter weekend when the air is brittle with frost, the hills lit by clear winter sunshine in the still air, the lochs lie smooth as lacquer. You can admire the scenery from the stern of a wheelhouse at little more than half the peak summer cost and cruising types are not preyed upon by the ubiquitous Scottish

midge that infests the canal bank in summer.

There are half a dozen boat operators on this 60-mile length of the Caledonian. Jim Hogan, of Caley Cruisers at Inverness provides craft that are comprehensively equipped, extremely comfortable and have the additional stability of being named after Scottish castles.

A cruise begins with a brief word of instruction to the embryo captain and crew. The craft are easy enough to control and the powerful diesel engines are governed down to a purposeful cruising speed. There is a wealth of places on the canal to visit or moor overnight and Caley has provided numerous mooring points for their clients. It is possible to be gregarious and tie up alongside another cruiser or see the isolation of a solitary mooring in a quiet bay.

The canal is bordered by many interesting historical sites and on Loch Ness offers the chance of a fortune to the crew able to spot the elusive beast, alleged to lurk there. The Loch Ness Monster is no modern creation dreamed up by newspapers. Saint Adamnan, the abbot of Iona who died in 704,

referred in his writings to an *aquaticus bestia* in the loch and the story has gone on ever since.

Jim Hogan, with an eye to the thriving local Monster industry, has fitted one of his cruisers with powerful side scanning radar so that any client can conduct his own Monster hunt.

"I think it is beyond doubt that there is something there. Too many level-headed folk have seen it. I have talked to them about it and I am convinced", he said.

Perhaps his boat, New Atlantis, will track down the beast 700 feet but the most exciting result so far has been the wreckage of a Wellington bomber that crashed in Loch Ness during the last war.

A variety of vessels is available from Caley Cruisers, that is accustomed to carrying three and eight people. All have sun-decks, spacious cabins and tenders for reaching the shore when the vessel is at anchor. Charges average between £30 and £50 per person per week depending on the season. The five berth New Atlantis is available with Monster-hunting systems for between £50 and £80 per berth per week.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beyond the book

A table of recommended opening leads seems to be an essential ingredient of most elementary bridge advice. The list invariably starts with the blue-blooded AQ and KQ and finishes with the proletarian Jx and lowly xxx.

The absurd rigidity of this tuition reminds me of an incident in my school career. As a necessary preliminary to field day manoeuvres, we filed into the armoury to collect our kit from the Quartermaster Sergeant. When it came to my turn, he gently asked me to place my rifle in the block of wood, attached to a leather sling. "What is that supposed to be?" I asked. "Have you no imagination, Lance Corporal? It is a trench mortar."

Swiftly calculating that carrying this clumsy object as I tramped five miles over ploughed fields would make the day even more wearisome, I made what I thought was a helpful offer. "Sergeant Major, I am prepared to imagine that I am carrying a deadly weapon, without any constant physical reminder."

The old trooper bristled. "One day," he barked, "you will learn the value of discipline, and unquestioning obedience. And probably in today's army, blind adherence to a set of rules is a poor substitute for logical thought."

The first decision that the opening lead must make is: Should he attack or play passive? Only when he has made up his mind should he then decide which suit and which card offer the best chance of fulfilling his tactical objective. The books say that it is correct to attack when leading against a small slam, but play safe against a grand slam. Suppose you hold this hand as West:

♠ K84
♥ K2
♦ J10875
♣ J10875

The opponents have bid as follows:

South North
1♣ 2NT
3♦ 4♠

To select an attacking lead would be insanity. The bidding suggests that the opponents have little to spare, and that your two major kings may represent an unsurmountable stumbling block. But change the bidding sequence:

South North
1♣ 3♠
2♦ 4♠

Now your OK has become a liability rather than an asset. Left in peace, declarer will probably lose a trick to your 4♠, and then develop the diamonds with the help of a successful finesse. This is the time to attack. Lead a heart.

"Lead the fourth highest suit your longest and strongest suit against no trumps", is a further piece of advice that does not deserve uncritical compliance. Consider this hand:

♠ K52
♥ QJ1074
♦ J1072
♣ A43

The bidding has been:

West North East South
1♣ 2NT 1NT
2♦ 3NT 3NT

On your lead of a small spade, a capable declarer will make eight tricks. Winning the spade lead in hand, he will dislodge your 4♠. When you astutely switch to the ♣, he will rise with dummy's ♣K, limiting the defence to two heart tricks. The defenders no longer possess the communications to take more than five tricks.

Study the effect of the opening lead of the ♣. Declarer, deprived of the present of a trick on the lead, will fight a losing battle to establish his eighth trick. Of course, it is unfortunate that East has a singleton spade, but the point is more fundamental. Against 3NT it is sometimes good business to sacrifice the trick for the tempo. Against 2NT the defence will often have time to change direction. A generalisation with some merit is that it is right to attack against 3NT but prefer more passive openings against no trump part scores.

The interior sequence is another worthy target for the aspiring iconoclast. Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer South.

♠ 872
♥ KQ104
♦ K10
♣ 8

♠ 872
♥ KQ104
♦ K10
♣ 8

♠ 872
♥ KQ104
♦ K10
♣ 8

♠ 872
♥ KQ104
♦ K10
♣ 8

♠ 872
♥ KQ104
♦ K10
♣ 8

Encouraged by his two tens, North stretches for game. The destiny of the contract is soon decided. Declarer allows the 4♠ to run to his 4♠. He then crosses to dummy with the ♣Q in order to play a diamond towards his hand. West is powerless. He cannot prevent declarer from establishing his diamonds, because dummy's 4♠ provides a crucial third spade stop. If West had selected the 4♠ for his opening lead, it would have been a very different story. When he obtains the lead, West can cash the 4♠ and use his equals to dislodge dummy's 4♠.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Flowering armchairs

Now that we have Mothering Sunday safely behind us, prices in the florist shops have come back to normal. For a few weeks we will be seeing in the shops plants of the hardy Kurume or Japanese azaleas and these are a very good buy. There are, of course, still plenty of plants around of the large flowering azaleas which have been on offer since the end of the year.

These are forms of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *simisi*, often sold erroneously as *Azalea indicum*. *R. simisi* comes from China and with its hybrids and varieties is only half hardy and needs to be brought into a house or heated greenhouse before frosts arrive in the autumn.

Such plants bought in the past few months should be potted and fed with a suitable soluble fertilizer, and given some foliage feeds as well until it is safe to place them out in a semi-shaded part of the garden, say at the end of May or early in June when danger of frost is past. Feeding and watering, of course, should continue during the summer.

These azaleas if looked after are kept shapely by pinching back the new shoots in late summer. At the international floraries on the continent one sees superb specimens of these azaleas — conical plants 6 feet high and even some ancient plants trained as arched flower canopies with flowers which have been trotted out to these exhibitions for many years.

But now on we are seeing the hardy azaleas in pots — somewhat similar to those we see at Christmas but in single or sometimes "nose in nose", that is, semi double flowers in vivid colours which are not found in the *simisi* varieties. When we have enjoyed them indoors, they may be planted out, and they will grow larger and more beautiful with the passing years. They prefer a slightly sheltered position away from cold winds and preferably where the early morning sun does not reach them as late frosts may singe the flowers.

Although they are hardy these pot plants have been pushed along under glass and

after a period in the home will need to be "hardened off" that is accustomed gently to outdoor conditions. When they have finished flowering put them in a porch, a cold frame, under a cloche or in an unheated room so they may be acclimatised gently and if frost is forecast, bring them under cover.

Once established in the garden, they are hardy enough. These Kurume azaleas are fine for the front of a shrub border, or a rock garden, growing to a height of three to four feet and a similar or even wider spread.

I wish to see more glasshouse plants that they could grow in pots and have in flower out of season but which we could plant out in the garden to grow on for many years.

I don't think you have to be a canny Scot like me to appreciate the value of a pot plant that can do its turn in the home and then give pleasure for years in the garden.

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It all began at Ooty but I must admit I'm snookered when the prankster takes his cue

In one of his agreeable rambles across the back of the paper recently, Hunter Davies paused to meditate about the etymology of snooker in its centenary year. In particular, he wondered whether there was any connexion with cocking a snook.

These are deep waters, Hunter. The clever men at Oxford, who know all there is to be known, have so far been unwilling to commit themselves on the subject. They list snooker as a word of unknown origin. We wait impatiently for the next volume of the majestic *Supplement to the OED* this summer to see, among other things, whether they are still snookered.

Less exact scholars are content with the folk etymology. This relates that the noblest of ball games was conceived in the officers' mess at Jubbulpore, a substation in the Devonshire Regiment called Neville Chamberlain, who put another coloured ball on the billiard table in order to provide a variation of the game then known as "black pool".

Snooker was born some years later in the Ootacamund Club, or Ooty, in the hills of Nilgiris in southern India. Sir Neville later recalled that while a game with the coloured balls was going on, a fellow officer was chatting to him about the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the use of the nickname snooker for a freshman.

This itself is believed to have been a corruption of the original word for a new cadet, which was *Navy*, itself an oddity. Or you can believe that it came from the slang verb to snook, a variant of snoke, meaning to sneak.

To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker.

Sir Neville reminisces in the snooker-room: "One of our party failed to hole a coloured ball close to a corner pocket, and I called out to him, 'Why—you're a regular snooker.' To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm. While it is correct to say that the game was first played at Jubbulpore in 1875, it never really made progress until played by members of the Ootacamund Club."

All this I most powerfully and potentially believe, although it does not explain how to be snookered came to describe the predicament that I found myself in when I am rash enough to venture on to the green baize of being stuck behind a ball of one colour while desirous of quite incapable of hitting a ball of another colour. Being behind the eight ball is the American description of the same predicament in a different game.

So now for snooks. The precisions at Oxford are again unwilling to hazard an uncertain etymology. This need not inhibit the rest of us from rushing in where angels fear to tread. The custom of making a gesture of derision by placing the thumb on the nose-tip and spreading the fingers fanwise, with the optional extra of joining the tip of the little finger to the thumb of the other hand, seems to have arisen in the late eighteenth century. Cf. *The Spectator*, of 1712, "The pretence speaks his disrespect by an extended finger."

Also, of the French *faire un pied de nez*, and the German *eine lange Nase machen*. Snooks in the nineteenth century was the colloquial hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. It was the imaginary name of a practical joker; it was also a derisive retort to an idle question: "Snooks?" I can trace no connexion with Ooty, the RMA, or snooker. There the matter must rest, Hunter, until Bob Burchfield's next vol thunders from the press in June. Roll on that happy day.

Philip Howard

Public school patriot or liar of the century? Anthony Glees reveals important new evidence in the MI5 controversy

The Hollis letters: could they have been written by a spy?

Dear May,
The D.C. has just arrived quite safely. Thank you so much for them. They came round by Suez, which accounts for the length of time they took. I don't know what happened to the telegram route recently, it is more than a fortnight since I got any sort of letter that way. As far as I know there is no reason for it, so I suppose the mails must have been delayed.

Who was Roger Hollis? Was he a faithful servant of Britain? Or was he the most ingenious Soviet mole of his generation? Over the past year the British public has been treated to claim and counter-claim about Hollis's years in MI5 and his period as its Director General from 1956 to 1965. There are those, most notably Mr Chapman Pincher, who have cast the gravest aspersions on a man who cannot answer back and they have adduced at least some evidence to show that Hollis's loyalty was for a time under suspicion. Others are convinced of his innocence. Until now, this group has had very few hard facts to support its case. Even the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stated on March 26, 1981, that although she was convinced Hollis was blameless, it was impossible to prove a negative. Letters to *The Times* from former colleagues like Sir Martin Furnival Jones (his successor) could, for obvious reasons, never supply chapter and verse for their stated faith in Hollis.

Now, however, important new evidence has come to light which strongly supports the case of those convinced of Hollis's loyalty to the Crown. While this evidence does not deal with all the charges that have been made against him, it does, in my own view, totally destroy Pincher's main accusation against Hollis. This was that while Hollis worked in China from 1928 until June 1936, he was converted to Communism and that in China he formed an association with the legendary master-spy Richard Sorge and his helpers, Agnes Smiedley and Ruth Kuczynski.

This evidence consists mainly of a very large number of letters written by Hollis while an employee of the British American Tobacco Company addressed mainly to his mother, the wife of the Bishop of Taunton. It was discovered in boxes after the death of the first Lady Hollis. It has been supplemented by oral evidence and by an important document freely available in the Public Record Office.

In his now famous book, *They Trade in Treachery*, Chapman Pincher makes a number of serious allegations against Hollis (allegations recently repeated on the BBC). He offers three main reasons why he believes Hollis worked for the Soviet Union: bribery, blackmail or conviction. As far as bribery was concerned, the evidence from the letters shows that Hollis could not have been susceptible to the lure of money. On November 28, 1935, for example, he wrote from Chungking:

"I must have a statement of my shares. They're not quoted in *The Times* so I can't gloat over all the money I'm making. I think I'll invest a little over here. We don't spend much for there's nothing to spend it on."

Blackmail was, of course, always a possibility: but Hollis would have had to have suffered from a very serious vice for blackmail to have been used for 30 years. Homosexuality might have been one such vice. But Hollis was certainly no homosexual and although his first marriage was not a happy one, most colleagues in MI5 knew about this and about his friendship (which began in 1947) with a fellow officer who was to become the second Lady Hollis. This leaves conviction: that Hollis became a mole because he was converted to Communism.

Were it possible to make this charge stick, it would indeed be sufficient damn Hollis. It would place him firmly in the same category as the other Thirty traitors that we now know about. Hollis's Chinese days, were they to provide



Hollis and his first wife, Evelyn Swayne, at their wedding at Wells Cathedral in July, 1937

evidence of a Communist conversion, would then be the missing link between Hollis and the charmed circle of Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

But, as these letters prove, there was no such link. The story is quite different from the one put out by Mr Pincher. First of all, Pincher is wrong to say that Hollis "wormed his way" into MI5 after becoming a Communist. In fact, Hollis was invalided out of British American Tobacco because he contracted TB about which he was, as he put it, "rather annoyed" since he had wanted to stay in the Far East. (He returned via Canada and not Siberia, as Pincher states). Second, there is no mention anywhere in these letters of Richard Sorge or Agnes Smiedley, let alone Ruth Kuczynski and they make it perfectly plain none should be expected. Hollis was far too "English" and xenophobic to have met this kind of emigré group. A letter from Dairen is typical:

"This hotel is filling up with Japanese, blousy Russians and a sprinkling of rather un-Aryan-looking Germans. Completely unexciting. There is a large colony of Russians here who go down to bathe in the most attenuated costumes. They are flamboyant, bright-red with raw patches and not very beautiful. As for the Japanese they'll move us out of China unless something is done to stop them. I am so sick of these filthy people."

For all we know, Sorge and his friends may have been part of this little contingent. Yet even if they shared Hollis's hotel they were still a world away from him, from his cocktail parties and most important, his golf. For while Blunt and Philby were plotting world revolution, Roger was worrying about his golf handicap. In February 1935 he wrote:

"Weather like this makes me long to hit a golf-ball again. It seems like years since I last did it. It was no coincidence that when many years later Hollis met

J. Edgar Hoover he not only presented Hollis with a photo inscribed "with friendship and admiration" but gave him a golf club as well. Stock market speculation and golfing are not usually associated with convinced Communists. Nor is a fondness for public-school life. Yet Hollis was always delighted to recall his school days at Clifton and on one occasion begged his mother to send a couple of old school ties to him. In fact, Hollis was invalided to China since it was "so difficult to get decent ties out here".

When in December 1934, on the other side of the world, Hollis contracted the killer disease of TB, his public school spirit (or the spirit such education was meant to encourage) clearly asserted itself. He wrote to his father:

"I've had rather an unpleasant experience. I woke up on Monday with an attack of bleeding like the one I had after the West of England golf championship. I'm going to be X-rayed as soon as we can arrange it and I'll let you know the worst."

On those occasions when politics intrudes into letters, Hollis's views are equally predictable. They are totally balanced except where England is concerned, when it is always assumed to be best. He certainly disliked both Communism and Fascism and both for empirical rather than theoretical reasons. A letter written in October 1934 provides a good example:

"and now for the journey on the Trans-Siberian express of which I could tell you little before as the Russians have a way of reading letters and criticism is not encouraged. Berlin struck me as a wonderful city but I didn't like the militaristic Hitlerism which one finds everywhere. Uniforms, strutting self-importance and fantastic salutations on all sides. The poor civilian is very small beer. The next day we arrived in Moscow where we were met by a representative of Intourist in a very luxurious Lincoln car with a charming young lady as a guide. The Kremlin looked fine — from the outside."

Lenin's tomb looked rather like a high-class public lavatory without any dignity or artistic merit. I have never seen anything which depressed me so unutterably as Moscow. It is a huge drab slum, people ill-dressed in the most deplorable ready-mades, though not in rags, I admit."

We should complement this with a letter written to his fiancée (after his return to England) in the winter of 1936: "Hidden away in me I have always had a passionate loyalty to the monarchy and to the ideal duties of the English gentleman. All my time abroad has strengthened that because I've seen how much other people do respect our code. Edward has let the side down utterly — has just quit on us. I'm sorry to sound like a public school speech but it's so cringingly weak that any man should risk the whole future of the monarchy and Empire for personal happiness. Staunch Conservative that I am, I feel Edward has let us down as no man on earth has the power to do."

Any historian of Roger Hollis is faced with two possibilities. Either these letters are genuine and Hollis cannot have been a Communist mole, ordered to infiltrate MI5 or else Hollis wrote these letters so as to confound future research into his past, which would surely make him the most ingenious liar of the twentieth century. I am certain they are genuine and I do not believe they are a fraud.

First of all, they are confirmed by all the other evidence that I managed to gain. Hollis is, for example, on record as having warned the Foreign Office in 1945 about Stalin's true intentions for the future political life of the nations occupied by the Red Army (a warning the Foreign Office does not appear to have taken very seriously). Furthermore, a former colleague distinctly recalled that during the war, but after the 1941 alliance with Russia, when Hollis lay sick in a sanatorium near Cirencester, he — Hollis warned him to continue watching the Soviet Union closely since its being an ally did not preclude its wishing to subvert British aims.

Secondly, everyone always leaves a trail if only we bother to look for it. Blunt and his conspirators were known to be Communists by either parents, friends or lovers. Dora Philby, Kim Philby's mother, for example, wrote to her husband in 1934 complaining about "Kim's bloody Communism". When questioned later, the thirties traitors simply said they had changed their minds: but their trails remained. Hollis's trail can also be seen. It is his Chinese intrigue and it is "clean".

To no one, certainly no contemporary historian, could ever claim to be 100 per cent certain about anyone. Much of Hollis's subsequent career is as yet undocumented. He clearly made what seem to be some very serious mistakes, most notably in his failure to catch Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean. Perhaps he did not believe that men from his sort of background could possibly be agents of Russia. But this lack of imagination (detectable in his letters) which may even be gross incompetence, still does not add up to treachery. One thing, however, seems so probable that it must be accepted as the truth in the absence of hard facts to the contrary: to depict Hollis as a convinced Marxist is both unhistorical and utterly absurd.

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Geoffrey Smith

Complementary if not complimentary

At the beginning of last week it seemed that the Conservatives might be about to follow Labour in one of its least fortunate escapades and precipitate a crisis over the deputy leadership. The Tory hounds were being let loose upon Mr Whitelaw. The party and the general public were in a state of particular agitation over law and order, and as a not noticeably hawkish Home Secretary he seemed to be a natural victim. All the more so as the personal support of the Prime Minister could not be taken for granted. When Mr Whitelaw received a rough reception from raucous party conference at Blackpool last October, her speech on the final day implied a greater sensitivity towards his critics than to him.

So now he had to endure trial by ordeal before the Conservative backbench Home Affairs Committee, the House of Commons itself, and finally the Conservative Central Council meeting at Harrogate. That he emerged unscathed, with strong backing from Mrs Thatcher herself at Harrogate, has a double significance for the Conservatives. He will be able not only to continue as Home Secretary with his authority undimmed, but also to remain the loyal deputy that he has been since he lost the leadership election to Mrs Thatcher seven years ago.

The role of deputy leader is one that is always essential but often unnoticed. Mr Whitelaw's contribution to this Government as deputy leader is not fully appreciated even by a number of those who approve of his performance as Home Secretary. He is not personally close to Mrs Thatcher. He is a very different kind of politician, a shrewdly instinctive for what will work rather than any powerful capacity for analysis, or attachment to doctrine. His policy preferences are by no means the same as hers.

Yet from the very moment that Mrs Thatcher was chosen as party leader he has accepted that his chance has passed. He has known that it would by no use waiting for opportunity to knock again: if anything were to happen to Mrs Thatcher he would not be the successor. So he has concentrated on bolstering her position, not undermining it. Without him a Cabinet that has often been sadly divided could have been torn even further apart. He has been all the more effective in providing a steady influence within the Government because he comes from the opposite wing of the party to his leader.

In this respect, as in others, he can be compared to Mr Foot, who was an outstandingly loyal and generous deputy to Mr Callaghan from 1976 to 1980. The comparison with Mr Whitelaw is instructive in many ways. Mr Foot was the runner-up in the election at which his leader was chosen. Few people thought then that his chance would come again, and Mr Foot himself gave every impression during those years of not believing that he would ever be leader of the party. Indeed when Mr Callaghan finally retired from the leadership, Mr Foot did not at first put himself forward as a candidate. He also made the unity of the Callaghan team his first priority rather than fighting tooth and nail for the policies of his own choice. He did so at some personal cost, because many of his old associates on the left came to believe that he had sold out. But a future biographer might well conclude that it was this period which saw his greatest service to the Labour Party.

Neither of Mr Callaghan's immediate predecessors as Prime Minister established a particu-

larly effective relationship with his deputy. Sir Harold Wilson was probably too mistrustful, too suspicious of a coup around the corner, to allow a partnership to flourish. The relationship of Mr Heath with the man who was his deputy during most of his years as party leader, Reginald Maudling, is more difficult to assess. During Maudling's last years, when both men were in the political wilderness, they spoke up strongly for each other. But it is hard to believe that they were really all that close during their years of power.

Maudling once remarked to me that in all his time as Mr Heath's deputy they had never had lunch alone together. Whether or not his memory was accurate, this certainly does not suggest much of a working partnership. Mr Heath was probably too wary to risk it before he became Prime Minister, and by then the pattern of their relationship had been set. Maudling had been Mr Heath's strongest challenger for the leadership indeed, many people at the time were surprised that Mr Heath won and certainly did not believe that his chance had gone for ever when he lost.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan partnership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the really contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handling of the Central African Federation—these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his taut and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through-out the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that it was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship far from ideal, but with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

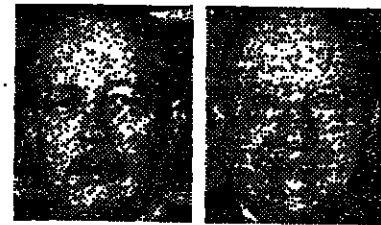
What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.



Attlee and Morrison: difficult but productive



Churchill and Eden: tense and tinged with rancour



Macmillan and Butler: succession deliberately blocked



Wilson and Callaghan: distrust and suspicion

The Bruins try the good life

This is the tale of woe I have heard about people who moved into the country, got "a bit of land" and were bent on self-sufficiency and organic gardening, the good life. They acquired chickens and a pig and some goats — always goats — bees and perhaps a spinning wheel, dug up an acre for vegetables and, sooner or later came the grief.

So I have been very wary of the siren voices. They said, "a bit more land to grow more vegetables" and I listened and I said "hens" and listened, and acquired both, but then I turned the sound down on the voices. Our way of life is too busy, too complicated and finely balanced between various activities whose daily care is such a tie and a responsibility, over and above the ones we already have. We

need to go out or away, separately or together, we are both working at jobs outside the country, we are committed to the ideal of providing everything for ourselves.

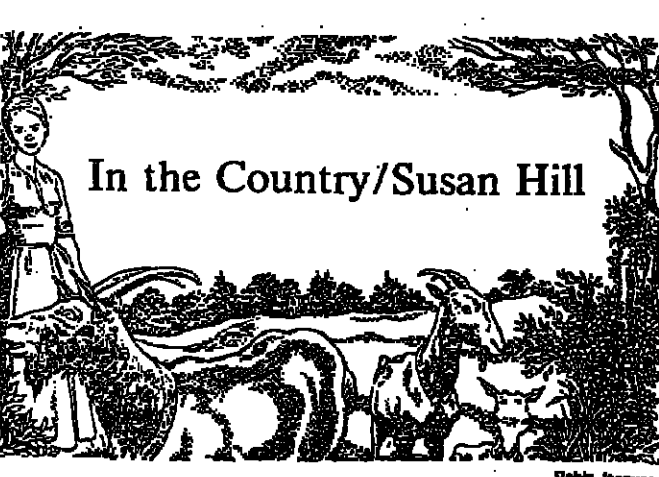
But the sirens kept on saying "goats", so I thought the least I could do was to look into the whole subject of their keeping. I knew in advance that they would be no good for us at all. Twice-daily milking all round the year would be far too much for me to let myself in for; we do not have either enough land, or the right sort of land, for goats do not particularly like grass; two goats (you have to have two, or they pine) would provide too much for us, even if I made a lot of cheese.

All the same, I went up to see the Bruins.

The Bruins are both in their twenties, and struggling, in a dilapidated, rented cottage-plus-couple-of-acres, to be truly and completely self-sufficient. They make pots and they paint, and Nell does woven pictures; they have enthusiasm and starry-eyed ideals, and two young children and no money and the water is fast closing over their heads.

They will have to give in, I know it. They are cold in winter, and she is weary and worn-down, and the children are constantly ill. No one buys their work, or not much, and their animals get sick, because they do not really have enough expertise to cope with them, nor can they afford to pay a vet's bills.

Yet I am on their side, because their ideals are right and good, in spite of being ill-thought-out and impractical, and because they are so happy together, and so kind



In the Country/Susan Hill

and gentle. Their house is a mess, a homely, scruffy, impecunious mess, but they have reclaimed an unpromising field, and made things grow

They have rotten luck. Their first seed potatoes were given to them, and all diseased; they tried to sell their produce at the gate, but no one knows they are there,

so there is no passing trade and everyone in the village feels itself already growing its own. When they put up signs on the main road, a man from the council came and told them they were trading illegally, so they took their produce into the city markets, and there they continue to sell it, but the traders take a large profit from them. First, they staggered from season to season, and now think they might try and acquire a caravan and become gypsies, or a canal boat, and become water gypsies.

What they do know about, though, are goats, or at least Nell does, and she sells the milk to quite a few customers in Barley, and her own goat cheese, too, which is salty and creamy, tangy and crumbly and altogether delicious.

She has six goats now, so there are always kids about

the place. They graze both the meadow and the orchard and some scrubland which a farmer lets them use in return for cheese, and make a pretty sight, as a pretty sound, too, because Nell puts bells on the woven collars round their necks, so that it sounds like Switzerland, near to their house.

By the time I had spent an hour with her, I had confirmed my feeling that I would indeed, and that I could not possibly do so. Not yet. So we shall just go and visit Nell's and buy their milk and cheese. As long as the Bruins are up there, that is, but they seemed very depressed about their prospects, although quite firm in their commitment to a country life, to self-employment and self-sufficiency.

I suspect that, to make it work, you have to be both

larger in terms of the amount of land and animals you have, and more ruthless and efficient and blinkered than Nell and Red are or could ever become, and also, rather more professional about what paperwork has to be done and cannot be evaded, and better at producing pots and paintings than either of them, with their modest talents.

A lot of people derided the Bruins when they arrived, and a lot of people would gloat if they threw in the sponge, but I should be sorry, and for the village, too, because they bring the right spirit to us, unacquisitive, loving, relaxed, the opposite of time-serving, and they have a contentment and a stillness, in spite of their troubles, which makes their company so refreshing.

© Susan Hill

When the President Academy, the BBC, the Arts, the traitor of Co Mr Henry A to promote well-attested for even de become a barr of philistinism are voiced, proposed is nine-days-w is churlish all. What cent than t under such for an ann Day, to be c 24? For one surely it no ha times no ha their temen beer and Match of th world to the

Domino t From Mr Neil Sir, Your as has "vindic theory" (The March 29) seems to communist i next commu nism sore Dutch elm di Such an

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 2: The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Madame Vass, the Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Bishop of Rochester and Mrs Say, Sir Andrew and Lady Huxley, Sir Philip and Lady Dowson and Professor Carol Weight have left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new Berkshire Shire Hall.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, toured the Shire Hall, escorted by the Chairman of the Berkshire County Council (Mr Lewis D. Moss).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Follows and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a Banquet given by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor Arthur Jacob) at the Oakley Court Hotel, Windsor.

Major the Hon Andrew Wigmore was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 2: The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside today.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Mr Francis Cornish and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, travelled in the Royal Train.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this evening attended a dinner given by the United States Navy League for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 2: Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Heworth today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Regiment, upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Gala Performance held by the Scottish Ballet Company at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in aid of the Dockland settlements, of which Her Highness is President.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Wells.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present today at the Closing Ceremony and Luncheon of the 35th Congress held by the International Homoeopathic Medical League at the University of Sussex, Brighton, today.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 2: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited Boral Limited and Foster Refrigerator (UK) Limited at King's Lynn and, as an Honorary Member, was entertained at luncheon by the Rotary Club of King's Lynn at the Hotel Mildenhall.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Modern man and the hope of Holy Week

In parallel with the general tendency to invest Christmas with greater and greater significance, many Christian writers are finding it increasingly difficult to give a convincing explanation of why the events of Holy Week have any interest or value for modern man. In as much as the events are regarded as historical, it has become popular to see their significance only in terms of a response which they might provoke. Such response tends to be diminished by the passage of time, which makes recent events more meaningful than those of the distant past, by biblical criticism, which may lead readers of the Bible to doubt whether what they read there ever actually happened and by psychological factors which tend to see a painful death as a rather unimpressive starting point for a religion.

One can indeed see that the theology based exclusively on Jesus's death on the Cross tends to depict the world as fundamentally opposed to God, and that it thinks of salvation as a process of escaping from the world. This has had fairly disastrous consequences for the interest which certain Christians have taken in the cares and events of this world.

As a corrective to this, others have developed a quite different form of theology with a special emphasis on the incarnation. This has a number of considerations central to it. God created the whole world, and it was very good. God created man in his image. By the incarnation, manhood could be taken up into Godhead. Incarnational theology, therefore, tends to be world-affirming, and confident of the place which human beings have in the purposes of God. Man is already in the image of God. He is part way towards the creation of the Kingdom of God. He may need further instruction in the ways of God. Those who take this line, however, go too far when they find it difficult to see a single event like the crucifixion being able to make any radical alteration to the human condition.

This process of squeezing out the Cross should be resisted for two reasons. The first is that the crucifixion and resurrection are two things which happened to Jesus of which we can be most confident. For first-century Jews a criminal's death was so shameful an experience that the evangelists would hardly have described Jesus suffering such a death if they had been inventing a story. Similarly, a full-scale resurrection of the body was such a startling and radical doctrine that it probably would not have occurred to the gospel writers, other than as a result of reliable testimony.

The second reason is that the more one emphasizes man's original goodness, and possession of God's image, the more a scandal it is that he should have fallen so far from that state of goodness. If one is inclined to sit rather with regard to the doctrine of original sin, the scandal becomes even more enormous, because it emphasizes that sin is deliberate. Sin causes the human race to face a dreadful problem. It would be unrealistic to imagine that man could ever be able to grow out of sin, relegating sin to the past. It would be altogether opposed to every principle of justice to suppose that God would ever pretend that sin did not matter and could be overlooked. That would be like imagining that man could remain sinful, and at the same time have the sort of relationship with God to which sin is a barrier.

The crucifixion provides an element of hope for man in this difficult predicament. Mildly disinterested acts of benevolence by man would avail very little against sin. Man needs to offer to God something very big. Some-

OBITUARY

MR CHARLES MICHIE

Long colonial service in Nigeria

Sir Bryan Sharwood-Smith writes: Charles Michie, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died on March 20, at the age of 74, was in the Colonial Administrative Service for 30 years from 1930, and served in a number of Nigeria's Northern Provinces, and in the Secretariats of Lagos and Kaduna. His death leaves a sad gap in the roll of old friends of Nigeria.

Wherever he was posted he applied meticulous standards of observation and action in keeping with his Scottish background and education. His colleagues, African or European, could always be sure that discussion with him would be lightened by wise understanding, whether the problems concerned a vast Mohammedan Emirate like Sokoto, or obscure tribal complications in the Yoruba borders of Iorin.

In his last years of service he was an obvious choice for inclusion in the Permanent Secretaries serving the Northern Region's Ministers, in his case Agriculture.

At the time of Italy's entry into the Second World War Michie was seconded to serve as British consul in the Spanish island of Fernando Po, less than 100 miles from the Nigerian coast. His spell there was noted for the removal of two Italian merchantmen, in hiding in Santa Isabel, to the safe custody of the Royal Navy by a mixed commando force drawn from the Nigerian Marine and the Local Defence Volunteers from Lagos. A "Dad's Army" exploit if ever there was one.

After his retirement in 1960 Michie served as secretary to the Scottish Universities Selection Board at St. Andrews. He also occupied himself with local government affairs in Fife, where he made his home. His widow, Janet, was his companion during most of his service overseas, and during the war years was on the staff of Kaduna College. Many of her pupils are now prominent in public life in Nigeria, including no less than the President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

MR THOMAS CADETT

Mr Thomas Cadett, CBE, who was the chief correspondent of *The Times* in Paris in the years shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War, died on March 31 at the age of 83. From 1945 to 1963 he was chief correspondent for the BBC in the French capital. Intelligent and articulate he was as successful in interpreting French politics and French life to listeners to the corporation's news and current affairs programmes as he has been to readers of *The Times*.

Thomas Tucker-Edwards Cadett was born in London on June 7, 1898, the son of Herbert Cadett and educated at New College, Worthing and at Cranleigh. He joined a Territorial Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment in September, 1914, and from August 1915 to April, 1916 was at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Later, he was gazetted to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and served in France and Belgium, being twice wounded.

He joined the editorial staff of *The Times* in 1924 as a reporter on special supplements and subsequently worked in several different departments. At one time he

GEN NATHAN F. TWINING

General Nathan F. Twining, who was chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1957 to 1960, died on March 29 in San Antonio, Texas. He was 84. In August, 1945 Twining had been commander of the US 20th Air Force whose B-29 Superfortress bombers delivered the nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Twining began his military career as a private in the National Guard in Oregon in 1916. By 1943 he had risen to become commander of the US 13th Air Force in the South Pacific. Later he

MR LEONARD CHILDS

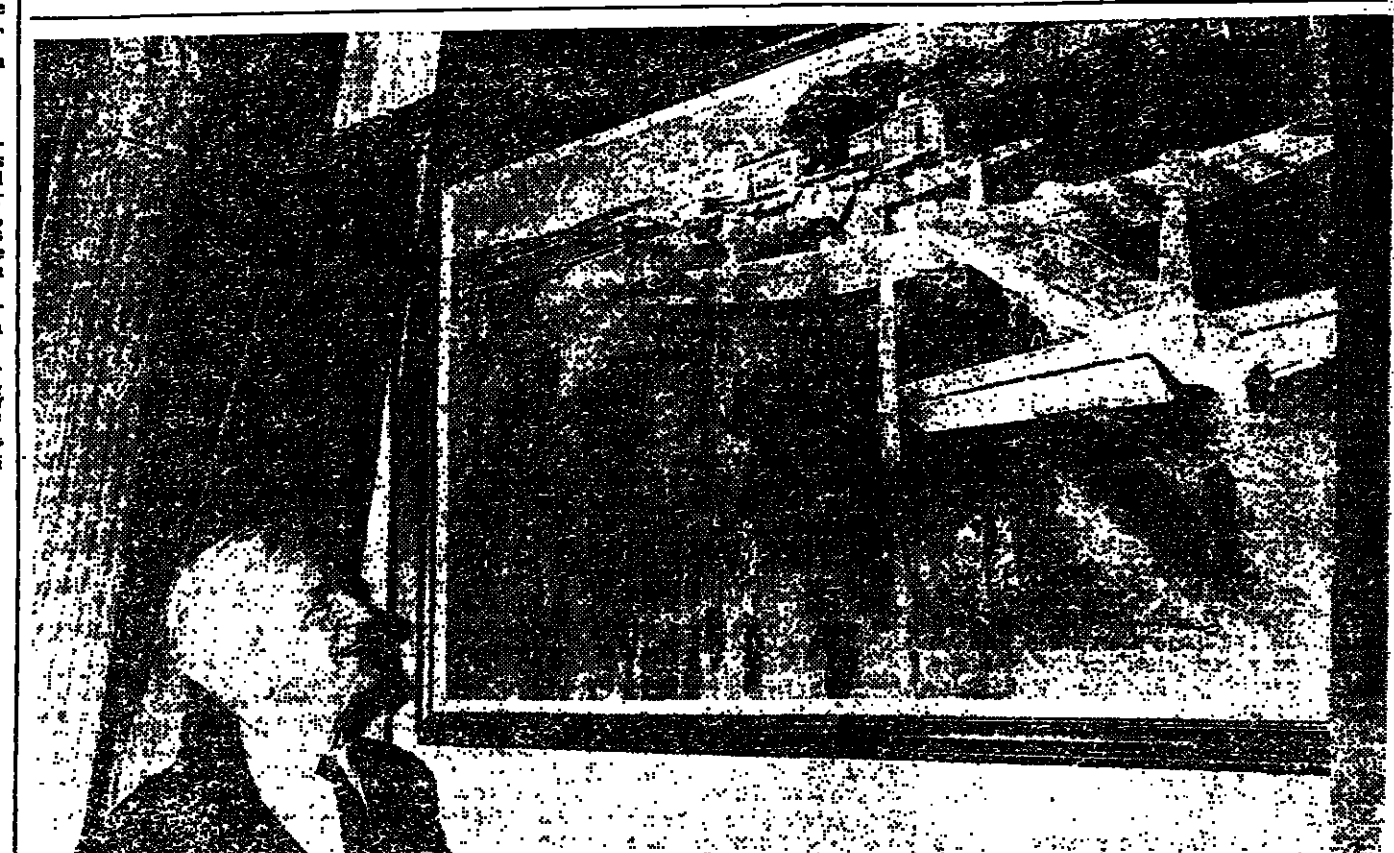
Mr Leonard Childs CBE, who died in Chatteris on March 31, the day before his 85th birthday, was chairman of the Great Ouse River Authority from 1949 to 1974 and for 24 years of the Middle Level Commissioners.

He was one of the greatest authorities on drainage matters in the country and for his knowledge in this field and for his public service in the Isle of Ely was held in high regard. He came of an old Fen farming family.

He had been chairman of the county council, High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He was a former chairman of the Isle of Ely branch of the National Farmers' Union.

The son of Robert Childs, he was born on April 1, 1897, and educated at Wellington. He served in the First World War in the Artists' Rifles and the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr Leo Bertorelli, the youngest son of Giuseppe and Maria Bertorelli, co-founders of the well-known Bertorelli Restaurants, died in a road accident on March 25. He was 54. He joined the family business in 1953.



Dr Richard von Weizsacker, the Governing Mayor of Berlin unveiling a painting of the Berlin Airlift at the RAF Club, Piccadilly. The picture, the first of a series for the club featuring postwar activities, is by Michael Turner and shows a row of York transport planes at Gatow airfield during the crisis in 1948 and 1949.

Church news

The Rev J. D. Fowler, curate-in-charge of All Saints, Bathurst, Stawley and Kintford, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St. Paul, Kingston Hill, same diocese.

The Rev G. A. G. Rogers, Vicar of Christ Church, Eritia and Rural Dean of Eritia, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St. Paul, Kingston Hill, same diocese.

The Rev C. Westall, Vicar of St. Andrew, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Vicar of St. Paul, Kingston Hill, same diocese.

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The Rev D.

Stock Exchange Prices

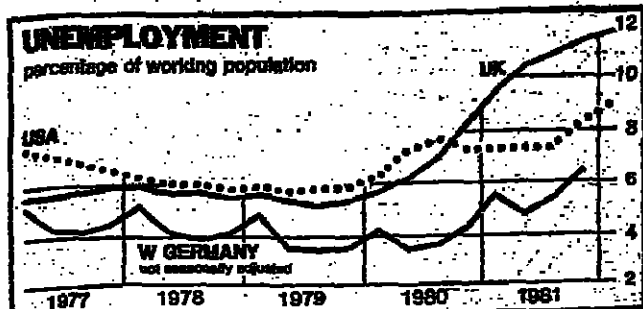
Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. § Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NEWS

10m jobless in US



Unemployment in the United States rose to nine per cent last month, equalling the post-war record set during the oil price recession of 1975, and meaning that close to 10 million Americans are without jobs. The figures reflect an increasing weakness in the US economy — the jobless rate was 7.2 per cent in July. In contrast West German unemployment fell last month to 8.7 per cent, or between 1.8 and 1.9 million compared with 8.2 per cent in February.

Supasave jobs threat

More than 600 jobs are at risk at Supasave, an East Midlands chain of 19 supermarkets, which is going into voluntary liquidation. It is hoped some stores may be taken over by other chains, which will save some jobs. Meanwhile, more than 350 redundancies were announced in the metal refining and chemical industries. Inco of Canada is to shed 200 jobs at its research and development plant in Birmingham and its Daniel Doncaster metals subsidiary in Sheffield. And 160 Monsanto employees at Fawley, Hampshire, are to lose their jobs.

Switch on for UK video

Video tape recorders are to be assembled in this country for the first time, at the Thorn EMI's complex at Newhaven, Sussex. Production is expected to begin in October after a £2m refitting programme and by mid-1983 the plant should be turning out 240,000 units a year. The agreement to produce the VHS tape recorders designed by JVC (Japanese Victor Company) is the result of four years' association between the companies.

One-fifth more houses started

Housing starts showed a 20 per cent improvement in the three months to February compared with the same period a year ago, and a 13 per cent improvement on the previous three months, according to the Department of the Environment. Work is estimated to have started on 14,800 houses and flats in February, an increase of 3,500 over the same month last year.

Hint on inflation

Inflation could be into single figures this year, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told a Conservative meeting yesterday. This is the first official hint that the Government shares the view of most private forecasters, some of whom expect inflation to fall to single figures from its present 10 per cent this month.

Record failures

A record level of business failures was recorded in the first quarter of 1982, company liquidations in England and Wales running at a rate of more than 200 a week. The total of 2,607 is 7 per cent higher than in the same period last year, and 30 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1981, according to Dun and Bradstreet, the business information company.

• The National Enterprise Board has made £130m from asset sales since the Government ordered it to dispose of its holdings as they became profitable. Proceeds in 1979, realized £37.6m including the disposal of the Board's interest in International Computers.

• The European Commission has authorized a merger between two big French steel companies which will create the biggest steel group in the European Community.

MARKET SUMMARY

Bids highlight grey day

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 571.0 up 0.9
FT 100 69.34 up 0.34
FT All Share 329.60 up 1.79
Bargains 25,018

Actual and speculated bids provided the high spot in the market, which ended with profit taking leaving the FT Index just 0.9 better at 571.0.

Caravans slipped 28p to 288p with still no news on who would emerge as the bidder, but Ultramar's rumoured suit after stating that it wants to make an acquisition in the UK, shed 5p to 383p.

Witconcrete put on 11p to 97p on the back of its stake in Cawoods while Laseco, in which Cawoods's 9.1 per cent would be the attraction to any bidder, put on 22p to 344p.

Nearshore activity increased in the complex tangle around Mr Peter Meyer's Federated Land, 31p better at 174p after British Steel Corporation Pension Fund's 170p a share cash offer.

The first in the field, MP Kent put on 3p to 71p after announcing that the board would be meeting to consider increasing its offer, but Estates & General, the pound merger with Federated begins to look less likely, shed 7p to 60p.

Strong rumours that Rowntree had sold its 23.5 per cent stake in Hestley & Palmer to Hestley & Palmer pushed Rowntree up 5p to 174p with Hestley & Palmer up 8p.

Nabisco made an expected offer for Huntley & Palmer last month worth £24m against the £72.5m which Rowntree had bid and both offers are currently being investigated by the Monopolies

COMMODITIES

• Cocoa lost the gains it made briefly this week. The May contract closed at £898 a tonne, a fall of £4 on the day and £21 lower yesterday at £879 a tonne. Dealers have been impressed by estimates of continued heavy surpluses this year, and the recent shown by some origins, notably Nigeria, in holding material off the market has done little to restore confidence.

• Rubber's advance almost petered out yesterday. May material shipped from \$8.75p a kilogramme to \$8.45p, while the June contract rose slightly to \$9.30p from \$9.15p a kilogramme. A common view is that the market is technically overbought, but that a strong buyer has so far thwarted fundaments.

• Tin drifted without obvious direction, confirming that it may have found a trading range. Cash metal ended the day £10 down at \$7,037 a tonne, still £11 above the week's opening.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokio: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,332.98 up 39.29
Hongkong: Hang Sang Index 1,196.27 up 21.97

CURRENCIES

• Foreign exchange markets were generally quiet and currencies moved narrowly. The pound recovered from an initial fall following the trade figures, to close little changed.

STERLING: £1.7860 down 5 points
Index 81.0 up 0.1
DM 4.2950
Fr 11.1800
YEN 441.00
DOLLAR: Index 115.8 up 0.1
DM 2.3995 down 35pts
GOLD \$328.00 up \$2.

MONEY MARKETS

• Most rates tended to ease further. The Bank of England forecast a shortage of £280m and bought £21m of bills outright at unchanged rates.

Domestic rates: Base rate 13%
3-month interbank 13 1/4-13 1/2
Euro-currency rates: 3-month dollar 15 1/4-15 1/2
3-month DM 9 1/4-9 1/2
3-month £F 25 1/4-24 1/2

Exports push UK trade into deficit

By Frances Williams

Britain's balance of trade went £132m into the red in January after a £335m surplus in December, as exports fell sharply and imports increased.

A record estimated surplus of £480m on the balance of invisible trade, such as financial services and shipping, ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m. This was only half the £641m recorded in December.

A principal cause of January's trade deficit was a drop in oil exports of £237m. Large surpluses on Britain's oil trade have for several months prior to January disguised big deficits on non-oil trade.

In the fourth quarter of 1981 the deficit on non-oil trade was £146m while the oil account notched up a record surplus of £698m. In January, by contrast, an oil surplus of £168m failed to cover a huge non-oil deficit of £300m.

Excluding oil and erratic items such as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft and precious stones, the volume of exports was down 4 per cent in January while imports were up 2.4 per cent.

The Department of Trade, warned yesterday that not too much should be read into one month's figures. Officials pointed out that the volume of non-oil exports, excluding erratics, was running 5 1/2 per cent above its

level a year earlier in the fourth quarter of 1981. But the volume of imports was nearly 20 per cent higher, and show no sign of slowing.

Import figures for May and June 1981, available yesterday for the first time after being held up by the civil service dispute, show that the big surge in imports came in the summer and autumn last. This is likely to reflect the slower rate of destocking and greater investment as industry picked up slightly after the bottom of the recession touched in the spring.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, welcomed the January current account surplus of £348m which he said confirmed the view that Britain would continue to run a surplus for some while ahead. The Treasury forecasts published with the Budget predict a current account surplus of £4,000m in 1982, after a record £3,000m surplus in 1981. But most private forecasters expect the surplus to dwindle more rapidly.

The £480m estimated surplus in invisible trade in January is more than 50 per cent higher than the average for the last quarter of 1981, and compares with the £433m month surplus run in the first quarter. Then, as in January, the surplus includes increased budget refunds from the European Community.

By Our Economic Staff

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves suffered their biggest-ever drop in a single month in March, as the annual revaluation wiped \$4,218m (£2,369m) off their value. The total fall amounted to \$4,404m leaving the reserves standing at \$18,963m (£10,637m) at the end of the month.

Before revaluation the reserves fell by \$186m (£104m) in March. After excluding repayments and new overseas borrowings by public sector bodies, the underlying fall was \$146m.

This suggests that Bank of England intervention to steady the pound was limited. Sterling ended the month weaker against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, but its trade-weighted index was virtually unchanged.

The huge revaluation drop reflected both the fall in the dollar gold price since last year and a stronger dollar which has reduced the value of other convertible currencies held in the reserves.

Britain's gold holdings are now valued at \$4,600m, nearly 40 per cent down from their pre-revaluation level of \$7,400m. Holdings of foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) and European currency units (ECUs) fell in value from \$15,800m to \$14,400m.

The drop in the reserves is unlikely to worry the Government. They remain at a high level, when the Government has paid off early a huge amount of outstanding foreign debt.

Slight disappointment with the latest trade figures eliminated an earlier gain for the pound in quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday. After reaching a day's "high" of \$1.7925, sterling closed a net 5 points lower.

Additional borrowing, of £37m is quite adequate, of the £37m to be taken within the next 30 days and Lornho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Gulf unsuccessfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

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State chairman dismissed

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Mr Glyn England, who was effectively dismissed yesterday as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has launched a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry, which he said had pushed up electricity prices and done nothing except cause greater inefficiency.

Mr England, who disclosed that he is a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, was told by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on Thursday that his five-year term would not be renewed when it expires on May 8. A successor had not been found for the £45,000 a year job.

Mr England, aged 60, has clashed openly with ministers and officials in the last few months, and his criticisms of Government interference yesterday marks a new low in the deteriorating relationship between Whitehall and State industries.

"The customer would have benefited if we had taken less notice than we customarily do of the wishes of ministers," Mr England said at a press conference yesterday. "Almost inevitably the decisions of politicians push up the price of electricity."

He said that successive Secretaries for Energy "would find it difficult to point to actions they had taken that improved the efficiency of this enterprise. But it would not be difficult to present a list of actions they have taken to make it more difficult for us to be efficient."

England listed examples of unhelpful Government interference, which included the decision to restrict coal imports last year in the wake of the Government's climbdown over the National Coal Board's pit closure plans, a decision that pushed up the CEBG's costs without the board being consulted; an order for the CEBG to stock coal during the recent Aslef dispute, which Mr England said cost consumers £5m; and Mr Lawson's delay in announcing appointments to the CEBG, which had caused uncertainty and was a real handicap to the board's work.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, was worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While department officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demanding one on such a large turnover.

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England: Government actions have pushed up prices

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Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, was worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

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Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)
DIVIDEND NO. 114

The directors today declared dividend No. 114 in respect of the six months period to 28th February, 1982. In his statement to shareholders in November last year the chairman advised members that the company's financial year would be changed from August to February.

The dividend amounts to 3 cents per share and is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 16th April, 1982. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th May, 1982. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 17th to 23rd April, 1982 inclusive. The chairman's review of the affairs of the company together with the report and accounts for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 will be posted to members on 5th May, 1982 and thereafter the annual report will cover the financial year to the end of February.

Zimbabwe non-resident shareholders' tax and resident individual shareholders' tax both at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

Audited results for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 and the comparative figures for the six months ended 28th February, 1981 and the year ended 31st August, 1981 are as follows:—

	Six months ended 28.2.82	Six months ended 28.2.81	Year ended 31.8.81
SALES IN TONNES	1 053 868	959 742	1 982 288
Coal	96 261	101 177	210 709
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
TRADING PROFIT	1335	481	58
Net interest and dividends receivable	366	359	880
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1701	840	938
Taxation	(1)	—	1
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1702	840	937
Add: Profit on realisation of investments	32	—	—
	1734	840	937
Add: Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1981	284	342	342
	2018	1 182	1 279
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital reserve	500	—	235
General reserve	400	—	—
Dividends	760	—	760
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1982	1660	—	995
	358	1 182	284
	cents	cents	cents
Earnings per share	6.72	3.31	3.70
Dividends Per Share	3.00	3.00	3.00

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th May, 1982.

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED

Registered Office: 70 Samora Machel Avenue Central, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, C4 Zimbabwe
London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ

2nd April, 1982

FAMILY MONEY

Speculating in currencies - the safe way

Some 15 months ago Rothschild launched its multi-currency fund, Old Court International Reserves, which offers both small and large investors the facility to hold foreign currencies, and switch from one to the other without charge. Since the launch, Rothschild have taken \$222m.

Legging several laps behind, merchant bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse Japan have both come into the market this week with multi-currency funds which are very much a straight copy of the Rothschild scheme.

There is no "front-end load" on any of the funds, dealing spreads or costs. In each case the managers take a straight 0.75 per cent on the value of the funds as their charge (0.5 per cent in the case of Charterhouse's sterling fund only). There are no charges for switching from one currency to another.

The appeal of these funds is that investors can speculate in a currency while obtaining money market deposit rates on relatively small sums of money, and

switch out of a currency at a moment's notice if they do not like the way it is moving.

It allows investors to take a view on a particular currency with very little risk, though there are differences between the funds in how rapidly a switch can be made.

Charterhouse has a system of "inscribed shares" which enables the investor to make a telephone call or telex and switch on that day provided the instructions are received before noon. Rothschild has a similar system with a 10 am deadline for same-day dealing but Leopold Joseph requires two days' written notice (either letter or telex) which could prove a distinct disadvantage if currencies move rapidly.

Investors in Rothschild's funds receive no income—interest is reinvested. Leopold Joseph offers the option of income or capital shares in each of the five currencies while Charterhouse follows Rothschild and is an accumulation fund.

The table shows the 15-month and 3-month performance of Rothschild Old Court International Reserves funds, small sums of money, and

income reinvested.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to calculate precisely when you have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of two-thirds of your final salary—the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

Assuming you can afford to invest the maximum permissible amount (17.5 per cent of earnings) each year, you will need to start one of Target's pension plans at age 32 to retire on two-thirds of your final salary.

This is assuming your money is invested over the years at a rate of return 2.5 per cent in excess of inflation (the current return on index-linked gilts). If the actual return is higher than this, you will be able to reduce

your contribution or possibly provide better benefits.

Minimum contribution is £30 a month and the scheme is very flexible allowing premiums to be varied, or made on a one-off basis. The only drawback is, of course, that few people can afford to pay the maximum into a scheme when they are young.

Assuming you cannot afford to start tucking away 17.5 per cent of earnings until you are 45, Target calculates that you will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

Like all self-employed pension schemes contributions are eligible for full tax relief at your highest rate paid. For the top rate taxpayer this means that a £1,000 annual contribution costs only £400.

The scheme will be particularly interesting to the 40 million employees who are on a job with no pension scheme. Most are unaware that they are eligible for full tax relief on premiums paid to a "self-employed" pension scheme.

The importance of inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

master (who is entitled to an index-linked civil service pension) and an engineer, both retiring in 1971 on a pension of £2,000 a year.

Both received in addition a state pension of £504 and after tax, they both had spendable income of £1,750 a year. By 1981 inflation had pushed up the headmaster's index-linked pension to £7,347 while the engineer still receives just £2,000.

Both get the State retirement pension of £2,220 but after tax the headmaster's spendable income is £7,326 compared with the engineer's miserable £3,823.

How does Target's index-linked pension scheme compare with the more conventional plans? Target believes that the same level of contributions to a conventional self-employed pension scheme would produce a pension at retirement roughly double that paid under the index-linked plan, but it would, of course, remain at that level.

However, you do not have to make up your mind now. You can pay contributions in the normal way and decide whether you want the conventional level pension at retirement or a lower, but index-linked one.

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OH HE'S ALRIGHT — HE BELONGS TO AN INDEX-LINKED PENSION SCHEME...



Inflation-proofing for all

Index-linked pensions used to be the exclusive preserve of civil servants — but not any more. Target Life is first in the market with a new scheme for the self-employed and anyone in a "non-pensionable" job, guaranteeing to pay a pension at retirement increasing annually in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of retirement benefits.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to calculate precisely when you have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of two-thirds of your final salary—the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

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MONEY TALK

Help for high-risk motorists

Have you been convicted of drinking and driving? Are you under 21 and just passed your driving test? Do you have a bad accident record as a driver? Sentry Motor Insurance is anxious to reassure these higher-than-average risk drivers that insurance is available at a reasonable price. It has produced the *Cloverleaf Guide to the Uncommon Motorist* which takes a lighthearted look at some of the higher risk categories and gives illustrative insurance quotes for various "high risk" drivers.

Charge dropped

Holdings of National Savings Bank ordinary accounts can arrange for standing orders to be made free of charge. Formerly a 10p charge was levied on each standing order payment but this is being discontinued from April 1. Payments under each standing order cannot be made more frequently than once a month and a balance sufficient to meet the next payment must be kept in the account. Holders wanting to make use of this facility should apply to the Standing Order Section, NSB, Glasgow G5 5SA.

Mortgage loans

Parents borrowing money to finance school fees might be interested in a new second mortgage loan scheme from British National Life. Current interest rate is 16 per cent which compares well with a bank overdraft and is considerably cheaper than the 20 per cent charged by the banks for personal loans.

The money does not have to be used exclusively for school fees but British National Life believes this will be the market which will be interested. Minimum loan is £2,500 with a maximum of £25,000 and capital can be drawn down in various amounts if the funds are being used for school fees. Loans are for 10 to 15 years. The catch is that repayment is by means of a British National Life non-profit endowment.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div't	Yld %	P/E	Actual	Tally
129	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	128	-1	10.0	7.8	—	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.5	16.0	—	—
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	—	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7	—	—
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—	—
104	63	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	—	—
131	97	Frank Horrell	125	-1	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1	—	—
83	39	Frederick Parker	76	-1	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—	—
78	46	George Blair	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	97	+1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	108	—	15.7	14.5	—	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130	108	James Burroughs	115	-1	8.9	7.6	8.4	10.6	—	—
334	244	Robert Jenkins	244	-2	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—	—
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—	—
15	10	Twinkl Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80	65	Twinkl 15% ULs	79	—	15.0	18.9	—	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—	—
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	—	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	222	+2	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0	—	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

You don't have to be a civil servant to have an index-linked pension.

Call your broker or Target Life on 01-831 8244

Target Life

Home sales and value up in adverse trading conditions

Main points from the Statement by the Chairman, David B. Clark

During 1981 we reversed the fall in home sales of the previous year to the extent they were higher in volume than for any year since 1977, and in value, at £20,816,000, were an all time record.

Direct exports at £6,552,000 (£6,982,000) were lower than in 1980. Nevertheless the value of export and overseas sales for the group at £7,326,000 (£7,293,000) was higher.

On the production side we have continued our efforts to minimise the effect of continuing cost increases. Production at our Barnsley glassworks was reorganised successfully on the basis of six production lines to meet the current demand for white flint bottles.

In July we carried out a major repair of one of the furnaces at our Rotherham glassworks at a cost of £500,000, and at the same time installed additional inspection equipment.

We have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5.5p a share, making a total of 8.5p a share for the year as a whole.

For a full copy of the Report and Accounts write to: The Secretary, Beatson Clark plc, 23 Moorgate Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire S60 2AA.

The year at a glance

	1981 £'000	1980 £'000
SALES		
Home	20,816	18,221
Export and overseas	7,326	7,293
	28,144	25,514
PROFIT		
Trading profit before depreciation and bank interest	4,436	3,1

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

IBSTOCK JOHNSON

Brick profits tumble

Brickmaker Istock Johnson saw profits collapse from £2.1m to £175,000 for the year to December 1981, but a maintained dividend helped the ordinary shares rise 5p to 77p on the stock market yesterday.

The final dividend is 4.25p gross, which makes a total payment of 6.42p gross for the year — the same as last time.

In the United Kingdom, trading profit fell only marginally on last year from £5.5m to £4.9m. The worst performer was in the Netherlands where last year's £480,000 loss became a £1m deficit. In the United States, a £534,000 loss contrasted with last year's £269,000 profit.

For the group, turnover increased from £57.5m to £60.3m. Interest charges of £3.7m were slightly up on last year's figure of £3.2m. Gross borrowings as a proportion of shareholders' funds fell 1 per cent to 48 per cent during the year.

On the maintained dividend, Mr Paul Hyde-Thomson, chairman, said: "Although the results are disappointing, the directors believe it would not be in the shareholders' interests for dividends to fluctuate with the extreme ups and downs of building cycles."

He said holding the dividend reflected the carefully controlled cash position, confidence in the long-term future and cautious optimism that 1982 trends were showing some signs of improvement.

The results were made worse in the United States and the Netherlands by the exchange rate weaknesses of sterling during the year. This increased the impact of the overseas losses on the group.

Mr Hyde-Thomson said: "The United States division concentrated on conserving cash by cutting production and achieved its objective at the expense of a small loss," he said.

SUTER ELECTRICAL

Buoyant sales

Suter Electrical, the hair salon and refrigeration equipment manufacturer, made taxable profits of £574,000 in the 19 months to December against £449,000 for the preceding 14 months. The group is paying the 1.43p per share gross dividend forecast in its rights issue.

Documented at the time of the £5m acquisition of former BL subsidiary, Prestcold, the first two months of the current year were 35 per cent ahead, while the remainder of the year was 20 per cent ahead. The group would transform losses of £900,000 into a small profit in the first quarter, Mr David Abell, chairman, said.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper was steady at yesterday's close. Standard grade copper was 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00. Copper ore was 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00.

WHEAT: Standard wheat was 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00. Wheat ore was 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00.

SOYBEANS: Standard soybeans were 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00. Soybean ore was 100.00, three months 100.00, six months 100.00, and one year 100.00.

LATEST RESULTS

Company	Share Price	Profit	Earnings	Dividend	Pay Date	Year's Total
Standard Life (F)	3.71(3.88)	11,081(11)	555	—	—	7.6(7.6)
Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)
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The board viewed the future with some optimism although it did not expect the current increase in sales to be maintained at that level.

Suter had hoped to acquire the car distributor, Appleyard Group, in which it had built up a near 20 per cent stake, but it was not showing an improved trading performance and the shares were sold recently to Mercantile Credit.

Sales rose from £4.19m to £45.08m. Earnings a share were 2.86p against 6.73p.

KCA INTERNATIONAL

Trading advance

KCA International, the oil services group yesterday announced a near-doubling of sales and a trading profit for the year to December.

As a result of a £922,000 exceptional credit the pretax profit was up to £8m from £3.7m last year. Sales rose from £24.7m to £41.86m, and trading profit was up to £2,69m from £3.7m.

Both pieces of news contributed to heavy trading in KCA's ordinary shares which reached 101p at one point — a rise of 8p — before settling back at 96p. The final dividend has been held at 3.35p gross, giving a slight increase in the total payout — up from 7.5p gross to 7.85p gross.

Mr Paul Bristol, chairman, said that although the group's pretax profit fell short of estimates, it was a substantial increase on the previous year.

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Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)

profit was up to £8m from £3.7m last year. Sales rose from £24.7m to £41.86m, and trading profit was up to £2,69m from £3.7m.

The company has sold 1.48 million shares of its holding in Berkeley Exploration and Production to Elf United Kingdom for £4.81m. The shares, which represented 29.3 per cent of Berkeley's share capital, were sold for £3.25 each.

Both pieces of news contributed to heavy trading in KCA's ordinary shares which reached 101p at one point — a rise of 8p — before settling back at 96p. The final dividend has been held at 3.35p gross, giving a slight increase in the total payout — up from 7.5p gross to 7.85p gross.

Mr Paul Bristol, chairman, said that although the group's pretax profit fell short of estimates, it was a substantial increase on the previous year.

Company	Share Price	Profit	Earnings	Dividend	Pay Date	Year's Total
Standard Life (F)	3.71(3.88)	11,081(11)	555	—	—	7.6(7.6)
Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)
Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)
Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)
Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	1.4(1.4)	—	1.8(1.8)

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Rel Corp, has announced that 1981 revenue was \$190.5m down from \$207m in 1980.

Rel expects revenue to remain at a reduced level in 1982 because of continuing weakness in the United States and world economic conditions which affect markets served by the company's container and rail equipment leasing businesses.

Rel is operating as debtor-in-possession under chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code while management seeks to reorganize the company.

The company reports that its interest expense decreased from \$154.7m in 1980 to \$52.5m in 1981 because interest on virtually all of its unsecured debt stopped accruing as a result of the company filing a voluntary petition for reorganization under the bankruptcy code on January 19, 1981.

International Harvester has told its creditors that it expects to report a loss of at least \$50m this year and technically will be in default on its \$42,000 loan agreement by the end of this month.

A Harvester banker said these disclosures were made in private reports to creditors over the past two months.

Wheelock Morden & Co had its 1981 consolidated net profit of \$434,000 (about £54,400) (SHK153.89m in nine months to end-1980).

These were extraordinary profits of \$165,47m and an unrealised exchange gain of \$13.38m making total net attributable group profit \$170,79m (SHK328.13m in nine months).

BIDS AND DEALS

The £25m sale of Fisons agricultural fertiliser division to Norsk-Hydro As will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the Trade Department said.

Agreement has been reached for the purchase by Norsk-Hydro of the 50 per cent of shares held by Butterfield-Harvey in Associated Refractories and Weavers. The purchase price is £258,000 cash.

Glynned and British Steel have agreed in principle to merge on which BSC will acquire the Cashmore General Steels division of Glynned Steel Stockholding.

WALL STREET

Wall Street and Canadian prices are not included in today's paper because of pressure on space. We apologise for this.



Many large companies were built from small ones. Invest in the future now. Gartmore UK Smaller Companies Recovery Trust

By investing in smaller companies now, you could well be investing in tomorrow's winners. Some of today's most successful large companies have developed from relatively small beginnings in the last ten years or so.

Now, even in a recession, many smaller companies have the innovation and flair to restructure for future growth. In short, their investment potential is often far greater than that of their larger counterparts.

The Trust aims for above-average capital growth by investing in a diverse range of smaller UK companies, which, the Managers believe, have exceptional recovery prospects. The Trust concentrates on companies with a market capitalisation of £20 million or less, including companies trading on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Professional management is essential. Investing in the potential successes among smaller companies requires specialist in-depth knowledge combined with skilful timing. The team of professionals at Gartmore have proved over the years that they have exceptional expertise in this. David Collins, writing in the Sunday Telegraph, said of the Trust on 13/9/81 "The aim is above-average capital growth, something Gartmore funds always seem to achieve".

As a measure of the Trust's success, the offer price of units has risen by 25.2 per cent since the launch last September, and the Trust is now valued at over

£7 million. Although this excellent short-term performance is no guarantee of future results, we believe that the investment policy for the Trust will ensure a continuing high level of growth. Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

How to invest. You can invest from £200 upwards. Just complete and post the coupon below. The Trust is estimated current gross yield is 3.45% p.a. For your guidance the offer price of units on 1st April, 1982 was 31.3p.

Further Information. You can obtain information on other Gartmore unit trusts by visiting the appropriate box in the coupon details are also available on request, page 100.

Applications will be entered and considered will be forwarded within 10 working days. You can call your unit back to us at any time before the minimum bid price is set. There is no charge for the Trust Company Limited. The Managers of the Trust are Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 10, Mary Lane, London EC2A 4BP. The Trust is a member of the Investment Association.

The Trust is administered and administered by a Trust Deed dated 28th August, 1981, which is a limited liability company. The Trust is a member of the Investment Association.

A management charge of 1% is included in the price of the units. Out of this, the Managers will pay commission to authorised agents who are available on request. There is no charge for the Trust Company Limited. The Managers of the Trust are Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 10, Mary Lane, London EC2A 4BP. The Trust is a member of the Investment Association.

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Unit Trust Prices — change on the week. This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday — FT index change on week 571.0+13.3 (2.38%)

Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Current Yield	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Current Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts			
1. Standard Life (F)	3.71(3.88)	11,081(11)	555	1. Standard Life (F)	3.71(3.88)	11,081(11)	555
2. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	2. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)
3. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	3. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)
4. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	4. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)
5. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)	5. Early's (F)	7.63(7.41)	0.220(18)	297(6.88)

Table with horse names, owners, and race results.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

FIXTURES

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

Scottish second division

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

RUGBY UNION

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

HOCKEY

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

FOOTBALL

Table with race numbers, names, and results.

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Racing: Grand National Day at Liverpool

Royal Mail's first-class credentials

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Thirty-nine runners will go to the start for this year's Grand National (2.30), which is being sponsored by the Sun newspaper again. At Liverpool, the race will be the first of two to be run on the same day, the second being the 1,000 Guineas (2.55).

It is a good thing that the race will be run on the same day as the 1,000 Guineas, for the two races are the only ones in the world to be run on the same day. The 1,000 Guineas is the only race in the world to be run on the same day as the Grand National.

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especially with today in mind by Sun Mollor, who finished second in the race in 1980 on Bando-Lock.

"Conditionwise, he is the best of his four runners, the last being the 1,000 Guineas. I am convinced that he is an altogether different and better horse than he was 12 months ago. That is Mollor's latest encouraging evidence. Philip Blacker, who was to have ridden him, agrees. He, too, is far happier about the horse now. Last year he thought, for instance, that he had a good chance of winning the race. But when he was completely out of the saddle, he was completely out of the saddle. But this time he is convinced he is on the right one. By winning a Whitehead Gold Cup, he has shown that he is a good horse. But for a mistake at the second fence he would have finished even better. The key today could be the 200 yards.

Davies takes over from injured Blacker

By Michael Seely

The Lambourn trainer Stan Mollor has booked Bob Davies to replace Philip Blacker on Royal Mail in the National. Blacker was injured at Ludlow yesterday when he fell at the last fence in the Aston Strepchase. Blacker, taken off the course by ambulance, was concussed.

Blacker was taken off the course by ambulance, was concussed.

and automatically stands down for seven days until the Jockey Club's medical regulations. Mollor approached John Frayne to take over but Frayne's stable jockeys preferred to stay with the intended mount. Rough and Tumble atough Frayne will replace Blacker on Royal Mail.

Runners and riders for today's Grand National

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Michael Seely's horse-by-horse guide

ROYAL MAIL: 11st 10lb. The National ended Stan Mollor in his record-breaking career as a jockey. He was a consistent record as a trainer in the race and New Zealand-born Royal Mail is strongly fancied to improve on his third to Aldaniti last year. Good going is a must for his first chance.

ALDANITI: 11st 9lb. Last year's star-jumping winner for the former career victim, Bob Champion. Skillfully nursed back to his best by John Gifford. Has plenty to do at the weight. Aldaniti has been a consistent performer in the race and is a sound three-mile handicapper. John O'Neill attempts to complete the course for the first time.

O'Brien's first is Achieved

Vincent O'Brien believes in leading from strength and at the Curragh this afternoon he will be the first to start the new first season in the Gladness Stakes, our Irish correspondent writes. Achieved, first season, was rated not only the best Irish two-year-old of last season but through the winter months he was a prominent position in the winter betting on the 2,000 Guineas.

Rest of the Liverpool card

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Edinburgh

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Salisbury

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Edinburgh

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Salisbury selections

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Edinburgh selections

Table with 3 columns: Race Number, Name, and Details.

Edited by Peter Dear.

Radio 4

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (645 kHz) at the following times (GMT): 6.00 Newsday, 6.30 Today's News's Alarm Time, 7.00 World News, 7.00 News About Britain, 7.15 From the Weekdays, 7.30 Classified Record Review, 7.45 Network U.K., 8.00 World News, 8.00 Discussions, 8.15 The Moon and Supernice, 8.30 These Musical Islands, 9.00 World News, 9.00 Review of the British Press, 9.15 The World Today, 9.30 Finance in News, 9.40 Look Ahead, 9.45 Science in

Newspaper, 12.15 Anywhere, 12.30
 9.20 People and Politics, 12.30
 Commentary, 1.15 News U.K., 1.30
 Humphreys, 2.00 Saturday Special,
 2.05 News, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30
 News, 2.45 Commentary, 2.55
 Saturday Special, 3.00 World News,
 3.15 People, 3.15 Good Books, 3.30
 The Musical, 3.45 Letter's
 Everywhere, 3.55 The South-East,
 4.00 News, 4.15
 10.05 From our own Correspondent, 10.30
 News, 10.40 Saturday Special,
 10.45 News, 11.00
 Commentary, 11.15
 9.20 People and Politics, 11.30
 Commentary, 12.15 News, 12.30
 Play of the Week, 1.30
 9.20 People and Politics, 1.30
 of the British Press, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30
 Sports Review, 3.00 World News, 3.05
 News, 3.15
 1.30 News, 1.45
 dent, 1.30 News, 1.45
 Financial Review, 4.55
 Press, 5.15 Letter's, 5.45
 From America.

2.12 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Suzanne Street, 10.05-10.30 Falcon
Island: New adventure series about an
Australian fishing community. 5.15
pre-5.45 Mr Martin. 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-
10.30 Space 1999. 5.15-5.45 Mr
Martin. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Seaside Street, 10.05-10.30 Joe 90.
5.15 pm-5.45 Mr. Marlin, 12.00
Reflections, 12.05 am Dolly; Dolly
Parton country singer. 12.30
Closdown.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 10.00 am-
10.30 Singing 5.00 pm-5.05 Sports
Results, 5.13 News, 5.15-5.45 Mr
Marlin, 11.00 Gloria Plus: with Gloria
Humphreys, 12.00 News at Bedtime,
Closdown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.15 am
Vicky the Viking, 9.40-10.30
Thunderbirds, 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr
Marlin, 12.05 am Gull, 12.05 am

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn, 10.00 *Rocko* (new series), 12.30 *Jimmy Savile*, 2.30 *Studio 515*, 3.15 *Top of the Pops*, 4.00 *Top 40*, 7.10 *The Record Producers*, 8.00 *Sounds Jazz*, 10.00 *Sounds Close*, 11.00 *1 and 2* with *Radio 2*, 5.00 with *Radio 1*, 10.00-5.00 with *Radio 2*.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (645kHz-675kHz) at the following times: 03.47, 6.00 *Newsweek*, 6.30 *Jacky for the Aaking*, 7.00 *World News*, 7.05 *News from Britain*, 7.15 *From Our Own Correspondents*, 7.30 *Search and Company*, 8.00 *World News*, 8.09 *Search and Company*, 8.15 *World News*, 8.20 *World News*, 9.00 *Review of the British Press*, 9.15 *People and Politics*, 9.45 *Sports News*, 10.00 *World News*, 10.30 *Jefferson Brown*.

11:00 Play of the Week: 12:30
 Command Performance: 1:00 World News
 1:30 News: 2:00 World News
 2:30 1.45 The Tony Martin Comedy
 Show: 3:00 1.45 Make Me Laugh: 3:00 Radio
 Personal: 3:15 Concert Hall: 4:00 World
 News: 4:15 1.15 News: 4:30
 Our Correspondent: 5:00 World News: 5:09
 Commentary: 5:15 Letterbox: 5:30 Sunday
 News: 5:45 1.15 News: 6:00
 The Platters: 7:00 10:00 World News: 10:09
 Science in Action: 10:40 1.00 Restraints: 10:45
 1.15 News: 11:00
 Commentary: 11:15 Letter from America:
 11:30 Condor's Gallery: 12:00 World
 News: 12:15 1.15 News: 12:30
 Radio News: 12:30 Religious Service:
 12:45 The Art of Julian Trevel: 1:15 Concert
 Hall: 1:30
 World News: 1:35 The Moon and Sceptre:
 1:45 1.30 Music: 1:50 3:00 World News: 3:09
 1.15 News: 3:15
 Everywhere: 3:30 Anything Good, 4:45 News
 on Observer: 4:55 Paperback Classics:
 5:00
 Twenty-Four Hour: News Summary: 5:45 A
 Pattern of Faith:

ANGLIA

As London except: Stars 9.30 am-10.00 Point along with Nancy, 11.30 Me and My Mate, 12.00 The God's Story, 1.15 European Folk Tales, 1.30 Weather, 1.35 Farming Diary, 2.05 Caravan, 2.30 Match of the Week, 3.30 Mark and Mandy, 4.00-4.30 Country People, 7.15-8.15 Harts to Heart, 11.30 The Sunna Sunna, 12.25 am Davidson File.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Stars 9.15 am-10.00 Beach Laffins, 9.30 Me and My Mate, 10.00 Morris, 10.15 God's Story, 10.30-11.00 History Masters: Greeks, 11.30-12.00 The Sunna Sunna, 1.00 am University Challenge, 1.30 Farming Outlook, 2.00 Unaccompanied As I Am, ... 3.00 The Sunna Sunna, 3.30 Farming Report, 7.15-8.15 Harts to Heart, 11.30 Robinson's Choice: Bobby Robson, football manager, 12.30 Reflections, 12.35 Goodnight.

As London escaped: Starts 11.00 am
 Me and My Camera... 11.30-12.00
 Gardening Time: 12.59 pm News.
 1.00.00 Good Morning with University
 Challenge, 1.45 Big News, 2.15-2.30
 Cartoon, 3.30-4.30 Thunderbirds
 4.30-5.00 News, 5.15-5.45 Hart to Hart, 11.30 Sports
 Results, 11.35 News at Bedtime,
 CloseDown.

SCOTTISH

As London escaped: Starts 9.05 am Me
 and My Camera, 9.30 Love, 10.00-
 11.00 Seams of Steel, 11.25-12.00
 News, 1.00 pm Sunday
 Service, 1.30 Farming Outlook, 2.00
 Ask a Story, 2.15 University
 Challenge, 2.45 Glen Michael
 Challenge, 3.30-4.30 Scotsport, 11.30
 Sports Call, 11.35-5.00 News, 5.00
 CloseDown.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO
 BLACK AND WHITE (V) REPEAT

